

CHAP and GOOD
HUSBANDRY,
FOR

The well-Ordering of all Beasts and Fowls,
and for the general Cure of their Diseases.

Containing the Natures, Breeding, Choice, Use, Feeding and
Curing of the Diseases of all manner of Cattel, as Horse, Oxe, Cow,
Sheep, Goats, Swine and tame Conies.

Shewing further the whole Art of Riding Great Horses, with
the breaking and ordering of them, and the Dyeing of the Running,
Hunting and Ambling Horse, and the manner how to use them in their
Travel.

Also, approved Rules for the Cramming, and fattening all sorts
of Poultry and Fowls, both tame and wild, &c. And divers good and
well approved Medicines, for the Cure of all the Diseases in Hawks, of
what kind soever.

Together with the Use and Profit of Bees, the manner of
Fish-Ponds, and the taking of all sorts of Fish.

Gathered together for the general Good and Profit of the
Common-wealth, by exact and assured Experience from English pra-
ctices, both certain, easie and cheap; differing from all former and
forraign Experiments, which either agreed not with our Climate, or were
too hard to come by, or over-costly, and to little purpose; all which
herein are avoided. Newly Corrected and Enlarged with many Ex-
cellent Additions.

The Fourteenth Impression.

L O N D O N,

Printed by T.B. for *Hannah Sawbridge*, at the Table in
Ludgate-Hill, MDCLXXXIII.

THIS

[illegible]

Printed by T. E. for H. and S. in the City of London.
Ludgate Hill. MDCCCXXIII.

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
AND
Most enobled with all Inward and outward
VERTUES,
RICHARD SACKVILLE,
Baron of Buckburſt, and Earl of Dorſet, &c.

Although the monſtrous Shapes of Books (Right Honourable and beſt enobled Lord) have, with their diſguiſed and unprofitable Wizard-like Faces, half ſcar'd even Vertue her ſelf from that ancient Defence and Patronage, which in former ages moſt Nobly ſhe employed, to preſerve them from Envy: Yet ſo much I know, the largeneſs of your Worſthy Breſt is endued with Wiſdom, Courage and Bounty, that notwithstanding the rauiſges of our ignorant Writers, you will be pleaſed out of your Noble Spirit, favourably to behold whatſoever ſhall bring a publick good to our Countrey, at which end I have only aimed in this ſmall Book: in which, though I have run far from the way of other Writers in this nature, yet I doubt not but your Honour ſhall find my path more eaſie, more certain, & ſafe than any, nay by much leſs difficult or dangerous to walk in. I muſt confeſs, ſome thing in this nature I have formerly

The Epistle Dedicatory.

formerly published, as namely of the Horse only, with whose Nature and Use I have been exercised and acquainted from my Childhood, and I hope, without boast, need not yield to any in this Kingdom: Yet in this Work, I hope your Lordship, and all other Princely maintainers of that worthy and serviceable Beast, shall find, I have found out, and herein explained, a nearer and more easie course for his preservation and health, than hath hitherto been found or practised by any but my self only: whatsoever it is, in all humbleness I offer it as a sacrifice of my Love and Service to your Honour, and will ever whilst I have breath to be

Your Honours

in all dutiful Service,

G. M.

TO THE
 Courteous READER.

THERE is no Artist, or man of Industry (courteous and gentle Reader) which mixeth Judgment with his Experience, but findeth in the travel of his Labours better and nearer courses to make perfect the beauty of his work, than were at first presented to the eye of his knowledge: for the Mind being pre-occupied, and busied with a virtuous search, is ever ready to catch hold of whatsoever can adorn or illustrate the Excellency of the thing, in which it is employed; and hence it hapneth, that my self, having seriously bestowed many years to find out the truth of these knowledges, of which I have treated in this Book, have now found out the infallible way of curing all diseases in Cattle; which is by many degrees more certain, more easie, less difficult, and without all manner of cost and extraordinary charges, than ever hath been published by any home-born or forreign practitioner. Wherein (friendly Reader) thou shalt find that my whole drift is to help the needful in his most want and extremity. For having many times in my journeying, seen poor and rich-mens Cattle fall suddenly sick, some travelling by the way, some drawing in the Plough or Draught, and some upon other Employ-
 ments;

menting I have also beheld those Cattel or Horſes, where they could be brought either to a Smith, or other place where they might receive Cure / Nay, if we much pains they have been brought to the place of Cure, yet have I ſeen Smiths ſo unprovided of Apothe- caries Simples, that for want of a matter of fix pence a Beaſt hath dyed worth many Angels: To prevent this I have found out thoſe certain and approved Cures, wherein if every good Horſe-lover, or Husbandman, will but acquaint his knowledg with a few Herbs, or common Weeds, he ſhall be ſure in every Field, Paſture, Meadow, or Land-furrows; nay almoſt by every high-way ſide, or blind Ditch, to find that which ſhall preſerve and keep his Horſe from all ſuddain ex- tremities. or If thou ſhalt find Benefit, think mine hours not ill waſted; if thou ſhalt not have occaſion to ap- prove them, yet give them thy gentle paſſage to o- thers, and think me, as I am,

Thy Friend,
G.M.

A short Table expounding all the hard words in
this Book.

A

A *Ori-pigmentum*, or *Orpment*, is a yellow hard substance to be bought at the Apothecaries.

Aristolochia-longa, otherwise called red *Madder*, is an Herb growing almost in every Field.

Aristolochia-rotunda, is the Herb called *Calingale*.

Agrimony or *Egrimony*, is an usual and known Herb.

Ancos, *Comin royal*, is an Herb of some called *Butwort*, *Thopeweed*, or *Herb William*.

Anise, is that Herb which bears *Anise-seeds*.

Auer, of some called *Dill*, is an Herb like *Fennel*, only the seeds are broad like *Orange-seed*.

Agnus-Castus, of some called *Tutsain*, is an herb with reddish leaves, and sinewy, like *Plantane*.

Egyptiacum, is a Reddish *Unguent*, to be bought at the Apothecaries, and is soveraign for *Fishlaus*.

Assaferida, a stinking strong Gum, to be bought at the Apothecaries.

Adraeus, or *Adarous*, is that *Salt* which is ingendred on the Marthes, by the violence of the Suns heat after the tide is gone away.

Asterion, is an herb growing amongst stones, as on wauls, or such like; it appeareth by night, it hath yellow flowers like Fox gloves, and the leaves are round and blewish.

Aloes, is a bitter Gum, to be bought at the Apothecaries.

B *Eten*, or *Beets*, is an Herb with long broad leaves indented, and grows in hedge-rows.

Bole-Armenick is a red hard earthly substance, to be bought at the Apothecaries, and is of a cold and binding nature.

B

Broomwort is an Herb with brown coloured leaves, and beareth a blew flower, and most commonly grows in Woods.

C

Cresses are of two kinds, *Water-cresses* and *Land-Cresses*: they have broad smooth leaves, and the first grows in moist places, the later in Gardens, or by high ways.

Cumin, see *Amos*.

Carthamus is an Herb in taste like *Saffron*, and is called *bastard-Saffron*, or *Mock Saffron*.

Calamint, is an ordinary Herb, and groweth by Ditches sides, by high-ways, and sometimes in Gardens.

Coriander is an Herb which beareth a round little seed.

Chives are a small round Herb growing in Gardens, like little young Onions, or Scallions, not above a week old.

D

Diapente a soveraign powder made of five equal simples, as Bay berries, Ivory, *Aristolochia rotunda*, *Myrrh* and *Gentiana* may be bought of the Apothecary.

Betony is an Herb called *Pepper-wort* or *Horse-Radish*, and grows in many open fields.

Dragon is an Herb common in every Garden.

E

Elicampne is an Herb of some called *Horse-helm*, and grows almost in every field, and every Garden.

Eye-bright is an Herb common in every Meadow.

F

Fennel is an Herb which hath a long slender trailing stalk, hollow within, and sown in Gardens, but easiest to be had at the Apothecaries.

Fernswand is an Herb of some called *Water Fern*, hath a triangular stalk, and is like *Polypody*, and it grows in Bogs and hollow grounds.

Alingale, see *Aristolochia rotunda*.

Orse-min is an Herb that grows by water sides, and is called *Water-mint*, or *Brook-mint*.

Horse-Helm, see *Elicampne*.

Horse-

House-leek is a weed which grows upon the tops of houses that are thatcht, and are like unto a small *Hartshorn*.
Herb Robert, hath leaves like *Herb Bennet*, and small flowers of purple colour, and grows in most common fields and Gardens.

Ivery is the shaving of the *Elephants* tooth, or the old *Harts* or *Stags* horn, being the smooth white thereof.

Knot-Grass is a long round weed, with little round smooth leaves, and the stalks very knotty and rough, winding and wreathing one seam into another very confusedly, and groweth for the most part in very moist places.

Lettuce is a common sallet in every Garden.
Lolium is that weed which we call *Cockle*, and groweth amongst the corn in every field.

Liverwort, is a common Herb in every garden.

Mayh is a Weed that grows among corn, and is called of some *Hogs-fennel*.

Myrrhe, is a Gum to be bought at the Apothecaries.

Man-drake is an Herb which grows in gardens, and beareth certain yellow Apples, from whence the Apothecaries draw a soveraign Oil for broken bones.

Nepe see *Calamint*.

O*riganum* is an Herb called *Wild-Marjoram*, and grows both in open Fields, or in low Coppes.

Orifice is the mouth, hole or open passage of any wound or ulcer.

Opoponax a Drug usual to be bought at the Apothecaries.

Pitch of *Burgundy* is *Rosen*, and the blacker the better.

Plantain is a fat leaf and sinewy, growing close to the ground, and it is called *Whay-bred leaf*.

Phal-yoral is an Herb that groweth both in fields and gardens, and is best when it flowreth.

A Table of hard words.

Patch grass, it is that tallow which is gotten from the boyling of Sheo-makers threads.

Q *Quinque-folia*, of some called *Cinque-feils*, is that Herb which is called *Five-leaved-Grass*.

R *Ed-Oker*, is a hard red stone, which we call *Ruddle*; *Oxal*, *Marking-stem*, and *Ed-Oxal*.

S *Elendine*, or *Tetterwort*, is a Weed growing in the bottom of Hedges, which being broke, a yellow juice will drop and run out of it.

Sherwit, is an Herb with many small leaves, and grows most in Gardens.

Stubwort, is an Herb which grows in woody places, and is called *Wood-Sorrel*.

Sanguis Dragonis, is a hard red Gum to be bought at the Apothecaries.

Sperma Ceti, is the seed of the *Whale*, excellent for inward bruises, and to be bought at the Apothecaries.

Stramonop, is a green Weed growing on the tops of walls.

Sal-ammiac, is a Drug to be bought at the Apothecaries.

T *Tussilagin*, is that Weed which we call *Cole-sew*.

Triapharmacōn, a composition made of three simples, and to be bought at the Apothecaries.

Turnmerick, is a yellow Simple: of strong savour, to be bought at the Apothecaries.

V *Verdigreese*, is a green fatty Gum drawn from Copper; and is to be bought at the Apothecaries.

W *Wood-rose*, or *Wild-Eglantine*, is that small thin flower which grows upon Briars in Woods or Hedges.

Y *Arian*, is an Herb called the *Water Violet*, and grows in Lakes or Marshy grounds.

THE GENERAL CURE AND ORDER.
 ing of all Horses: As also the whole Art of Riding great
 Horses; with the breeding, breaking, and ordering
 of them: Together with the manner how to
 use the Running, Hunting, and Ambling
 Horse, before, in, and after their
 Travel.

CHAP. I.

Of the Horse in general, his choice for every several Use, his Ordering, Diet, and best preservation for health, both in Travel, and in Rest.

THe full scope and purpose of this work, is in few, plain and most undoubted true words to shew the Cure of all manner of diseases belonging to all manner of necessary Cattle, nourished and preserved for the use of man making by way of demonstration, to ease and plain a passage to the understanding and accomplishment of the same, that not the simplest which hath privilege to be esteemed noblest, nor the poorest, if he can make two shillings, but shall both understand how to profit himself by the Book, and at the cheapest rate purchase all the receipts and simples declared in the whole Volume. For in sober truth this Book is fit for every Gentleman, Husbandman, and good mans pocket, being a memory which a man carrying about him, will when he is called to account, give a man full satisfaction, whether it be in the Field, in the Town, or any other place where a man is most unprovided.

And now forasmuch as the Horse of all Creatures is the noblest, strongest, and aptest to do a man the best and worthiest services both in Peace and War, I think it not amiss first to begin

Nature of
Horses.

begin with him. Therefore of his nature in general: he is valiant, strong, and nimble, and above all other beasts most apt and able to indure the extreamest labours, the moist quality of his composition being such, that neither extreame heat doth dry up his strength, nor the violence of cold, freeze the warm temper of his moving spirits; but that where there is any temperate government, there he withstandeth all effects of sickness, with an uncontroled constancy. He is most gentle and loving to the Man, apt to be taught and not forgetful when an impression is fixed in his brain. He is watchful above all other beasts, and will indure his labour with the most empty stomach; he is naturally given to much cleanliness, is of an excellent scent, and offended with nothing so much as evil favours.

The choice of
Horses, and
their shapes

Now for the choice of the best Horse, it is divers, according to the use for which you will employ him. if therefore you would have a Horse for the Warrs, you shall chuse him that is of a good tall stature, with a comly lean head, an out swelling forehead, a large sparkling eye, the white whereof is covered with the eyebrows, and not at all discerned, or if at all, yet the least is best; a small thin ear short and pricking; if it be long, well carried and ever moving, it is tolerable; but if dull or hanging, most hateful: a deep neck, large crest broad brest, bending ribs, broad and streight chine, round and full buttock, with his huckle-bones hid, a tayle high and broad, set on neither too thick, nor too thin; for too much hair shews sloath, and too little too much choller and heat: a full swelling thigh, a broad, flat, and lean leg, short pastern'd strong joyned, and hollow bones, of which the long is best, if they be not wiew'd, and the broad round the worst.

Colours of
Horses.

The best coulours are brown-bay, Daple-gray, Roan, bright-bay, Black, with a white near foot behind, white far foot before, white fache, or white star, Chesnut or Sorrel, with any of those marks, or Dun with a black flit. And of these Horses, for the Wars, the Courser of *Naples* is accounted the best, then the *Almain*, the *Sardanian*, or the *French*.

Horses for a
Princes Seat.

If you would chuse a Horse for a Princes Seat, any supream Magi-

Magistrate, or for any great Lady of State, or woman of eminence, you shall chuse him that is of the finest shape, the best brain, who naturally bears his head in the best place, without the help of the mans hand; that is of nimblest and easiest pace, gentle to get upon, bold without making affrights, and most familiar and quiet in the company of other Horses; his colour would ever be milk white, with red frains, or without, or else fair dapple gray with white Mane, and white Tayle: And of these the *English* is best, than the *Hungarian*, the *Sweathland*, the *Poland*, the *Irish*.

If you will chuse a Horse only for travel, ever the better shape the better hope, especially look that his head be lean, eyes swelling outward, his neck well risen, his chine well risen, his joynts very strong, but above all his pasterns short and straight, without bending in his going, and exceeding hollow and tough hoofs: let him be of a temperate nature, neither too furious, nor too dull, willing to go without forcing, and not desirous to run when there is no occasion.

Horses for Travel.

If you would chuse a Horse for hunting let his shape in general be strong, and well knit together making equal proportions, for as unequal shapes shew weakness, so equal members assure strength and indurance. Your unequal shapes are a great head to a little neck, a big body to a thin buttock, a large limb to a little foot, or any of these contraries, or where any member suites not with the whole proportion of the body, or with any limb next adjoining. Above all let your hunting Horse have a large, lean head, wide nostrils, open chauld, a big weasand, and the windpipe straight, loose, well covered, and not bent in the pride of his Reining: The *English* Horse, bastardized with any of the former Races first spoke of, is of all the best.

Hunting Horses.

If you chuse a Horse for running, let him have all the finest shape that may be, but above all things, let him be nimble, quick and fiery, apt to fly with the least motion; long shapes are sufficient, for though they shew weakness, yet they assure sudden speed. And the best Horse for this use, is the *Arabian*, *Barbary*, or his bastard, Jennets are good, but the *Turks* are better.

Running Horses.

Coach-Horse. If you will chuse a Horse for the Coach, which is called the swift draught, let his shape be tall, broad, and well furnisht, not gross with much flesh, but with the bigness of his bones, especially look if he have a strong neck, a broad breast, a large chine, sound clean limbs, and tough hooves: and for this purpose, your large English Geldings are best, your Flemish Mares next, and your strong Ston'd Horses tolerable, *Flemish or Friscons.*

Pack-Horses. If you will chuse a Horse for Portage, that is for the Pack or Hampers, chuse him that is exceeding strong of Body and Limbs, but not tall, with a broad back, out ribs, full shoulders and thick withers; for if he be thin in that part, you shall hardly keep his back from galling: be sure that he take a strong stride with his feet, for their pace being neither trot nor amble, but only a foot pace, he which takes the largest strides goes at the most ease, and rides his ground fastest.

Cart-Horses. Lastly, if you will chuse a Horse for the Cart or Plough, which is the slow draught, chuse him of the most ordinary height, for Horses in the Cart unequally sort'd, never draw at ease, but the tall hang up the low Horse. Let them be of good strong portion, big breasted, large bodied, and strong limb'd, by nature rather inclined to crave the whip, then to draw more than is needful. And for this purpose Mares are most profitable, for besides the effecting of your work, they yearly bring forth increase: therefore if you furnish your draught with Mares to breed, observe in any wise, to have them fair fore-handed, that is good neck, breast, and shoulders, for the rest it is not so regardful, only let her body be large, for the bigger room a Foal hath in the dams belly, the fairer are his members. And above all things observe never to put your draught beasts to the Saddle, for that alters their pace, and hurts them in their labours.

Of Mares. Now for the ordering of these several Horses: first for the Horse for service, during the time of his teaching, which is out of the Wars, you shall keep him high and lustily; his food, no Straw but good Hay, his provender clean dry Oats, or two parts Oats, and one part Beans, or Pease, well dried and hard, the quantity of half a peck at watering, morning, noon, and evening is sufficient.

In his days of rest, you shall dress him betwixt five and six in the morning, water betwixt seven and eight, and feed from nine till after eleven. In the afternoon, you shall dress betwixt three and four, water betwixt four and five, and give provender till six, then litter at eight, and give food for all night. The night before he is ridden, you shall at nine of the clock at night take away his hay from him, at four of the clock in the morning give him a handful or two of Oats, which being eaten, turn him upon his Snaffle, rub all his body and legs over with dry cloths, then saddle him, and make him fit for his exercise. Soon as he is call'd for to be ridden, wash his bit in fair water, and put it into his mouth with all other things necessary, draw up his girths, and see that no buckles hurt him; then lead him forth, and as soon as he hath been ridden, all sweating as he is, lead him into the stable, & first rub him quickly over with dry wisps, then take off his Saddle, and having rub'd him all over with dry cloths, put on his housing-cloth, then set on the Saddle again, and girt it: then lead him forth, and walk him up and down in gentle manner an hour or more, till he be cold, then set him up, and after two or three hours fasting, turn him to his meat; then in the afternoon, curb, rub and dress him, then water him, and order him as is aforesaid.

For ordering of the Horse for a Prince, or great Ladies seat, let it be in his time of rest like unto the Horse for Service; and in his time of labour like the travelling horse, as shall be shew'd instantly: only because he is to be more choicely kept, I mean in the beautifullest manner, his coat lying smooth and shining, and his whole body without any stain or ill-favour'dness; you shall ever when he hath been ridden, and cometh in much sweating, presently have him into the Stable, and first rub him down with clean wisps, then taking off his Saddle, with a Sword-blade whose edge is rebated; you shall stroak his neck and body clean over, leaving no sweat nor filth that can be gotten out; then cloath him up, and set on the Saddle, and walk him forth as aforesaid. After, order and diet him as you do other travelling Horses: dry Oats is his best Proven-der if he be fat and full, and Oats and Beans if he be poor, or subject to loose his flesh quickly.

Ordering of
Horses for a
Princes seat.

Ordering of
travelling hor-
ses.

For your travelling Horse, you shall feed him with the finest

C

Hay

hay in the Winter, and the sweetest grafs in Summer. His Provender will be dry Oats, Beans, Pease or bread, according to his stomach; in the time of rest, half a peck at a watering is sufficient; in the time of his labour as much as he will eat with a good stomach. When you travel, water him two hours before you ride, then rub, dress, and lastly feed: then bridle up, and let him stand an hour before you take his back. Travel moderately in the morning till his wind be rackt, and his limbs warmed, then after do as your affairs require. Be sure at night to water your horse two miles before you come to your journey's end, then the warmer you bring him to his Inn, the better: walk not, nor wash not at all, the one doth beget colds, the other foundring in the feet or body: but set him up warm, well stopt, and soundly rubbed with clean litter. Give no meat whilst the outward parts of your horse are hot or wet with sweat, as the ear-roots, the flanks, the neck, or under his chaps: but being dry, rub and feed him according to the goodness of his stomach. Change of food begetteth a stomach, so doth the washing of the tongue or nostrils with vinegar, wine and salt, or warm urine. Stop not your horses forefeet with Cows dung, till he be sufficiently cold, and that the blood and humours which were dispersed, be settled into their proper places. Look well to his back, that the saddle hurt not; to the girths that they gall not; and to his shoes that they be large, fast and easie.

For the ordering of your Hunting-Horse, let him in the time of his rest have all the quietness that may be, much litter, much meat, and much dressings, water ever by him, and leave him to sleep as long as he pleaseth. Keep him to dung rather soft than hard, and look that it be well coulered, and bright, for darkness shews grease, and redness inward heating. After exercises, let mashes of sweet mault be his usual scourings; and let bread of clean beans, or beans and wheat equal mixt, be his best food, and beans and oats the most ordinary.

Ordering of
hunting horses.

Ordering of
running horses

For the ordering of your running Horse, let him have no more meat than to suffice nature, drink one in four and twenty hours, and dressing every day once at Noon only. Let him have much moderate exercise, as Morning and Evening Airings, or the fetching of his water, and know no violence but in his courses only.

Let

Let him stand dark and warm, have many cloaths, and much litter, being wheat straw only. If he be very fat, scour oft; if of reasonable state, scour seldom; if lean, then scour but with a sweet mash only. Be sure your horse be empty before he course, and let his food be the finest, lightest, and quickest of digestion that may be: the sweats are more wholefom that are given abroad, and the cooling most natural which is given before he come into the Stable. Keep his limbs with cool oyntments and by no means let any hot spices come into his body. If he grow dry inwardly, wash'd meat is very wholefom. If he grow loose, then give him straw in more abundance. Burning of sweet perfume in the stable is wholefom, and any thing you either do about your horse, or give unto your horse, the more neat, cleanly, and sweet it is, the better it nourisheth.

For ordering the Coach-horse, let him have good dressing twice a day, Hay and Provender his belly full, and Litter enough to tumble on, and he cannot chuse but prosper. Let him be walkt and walkt after travel for by reason of their many occasions to stand still, they must be hurt'd to all hardnes, though it be much unwholefom. Their best food is sweet Hay, and well dried Beans and Oats, or Bean-bread. Look well to the strength of their shoos, and the galling of their harness. Keep their legs clean, especially about the hinder feet-locks, and when they are in the house, let them stand warm clothed.

Ordering of
Coach-horses.

For the ordering of the Pack-horse, or the Cart-horse, they need no washing, walking, or hours of fasting; only dress them well, look to their shoos and backs, and then fill their bellies, and they will do their labour. The best food is sweet Hay, Chaff, or Pease, or Oat-hulls and Pease, or chopt Straw and Pease mixt together, once a week to give them warm Grains and Salt is not amiss, for their labour will prevent the breeding of worms, or such like mischiefs.

Ordering of
the Pack and
Cart-horse.

Now for the general preservation of horses health, it is good whilst a horse is in youth and strength to let him blood twice in the year, that is, beginning of the Spring, & beginning of the Fall, when you may best afford him a weeks rest. After you have let him blood, two days after give him a comfortable drench, as a spoonfull of *Diapente*, or such like, which is called, *Horse-Misericordie*.

For the pre-
servation of
all Horses.

dash, in a quart of strong Ale. Use oft to perfume his head with Frankincense, and in the heat of Summer use oft to swim him. Let a fat Horse drink oft, and a little at once, and a lean Horse whensoever he hath appetite. Much rubbing is comfortable, and cheareth every member. Be sure to let your Horse eat graſs once in a year, for that cooleth the blood, scours away groſs humors, and gives great strength and nourishment to the body. If notwithstanding all these principles your Horse fall into sickness and disease, then look into the Chapters following, and you shall find the trueſt, beſt approved, and the moſt familiar medicines for all manner of Infirmities, that ever were known or published except my *Maſter-piece*.

CHAP. II.

Of Riding in general, and of the particular Knowledges belonging to the Art of Riding of a great Horse, or Horse for Service.

HAVING spoken something already of Horses, it now follows we say something of the commendable exercise of riding great Horses, which in the very action it self speaketh Gentleman to all that are performers or doers of the same. And though our English Gentry from a sloath in their industry, aim for the most part at no more skill than the riding of a ridden and perfect horse, which is but only the setting forth of another mans vertue, and thereby making themselves richer in discourse than action: yet our English Husbandman, or good-man, whom I seek to make exact, and perfect in all things, shall not only recreate himself by riding the Horses whom the other men have made perfect, but shall by his own practice bring his Horse from utter ignorance, to the best skill that can be desired in his motions: wherein he shall find a twofold pleasure, the one an excellent contentment to his mind, that he can perform so worthy an action without the chargeable assistance of others, and the other a healthful support to his body, when by such recreation his spirits

The pleasure
of riding.

spirits and inward faculties are revived and inflamed.

But now me thinks, I hear some say, that I have utterly taken away the tune of this string, I have stricken so oft upon it, and that indeed there can be no delight where there is no variation; and that surely I cannot vary any more upon this plain Song, but the world would find discord either in this, or my former descants. But let them not deceive themselves, for my Building standeth on a firm Rock, and I know both shall be worthily justifiable: only this I must inform all men, that in times past, long since, when our first Rules of Horsemanship were given unto us, our Masters were not so skilful in the abilities of Horse-performances as we are, but measur'd them by the proportions of their own weaker natures, and thence became so too much tender over them, that they respected neither the greatness of their own labours, nor the length of time before they arrived to their desires so in the end they might aspire to their wishes with safety and full satisfaction; whence it comes to pass, that in those times, and even now in these, chiefly among those which are meerly Riders, and no Keepers, there is no less time allowed to the making of a perfect Horse than two years; when we know, and my self from Experience can justify the same, that if the Rider can Keep as well as Ride, that is, give as well directions for the preservation of a Horse's health, and the avoidance of Sorances and sickness, as put in practise artfully, every violence to be used in his Lessons, he may very well make up a perfect Horse in three months, fit either for pleasure or battel, which is the full scope and end of this Treatise: wherein I would not have any man expect either new Rules, or contradiction of any already set down by men of practice and knowledg in the art, but only a straightning or drawing of them together into a much narrower compass, giving satisfaction to our desires, and finishing up our work with speed, which before was almost lost or neglected with the length of our labours, as you shall fully perceive by this discourse which followeth.

First then, to speak of the taming of a young Colt, which is as it were the preface or introduction to the art of Riding; you shall after he hath been in the house a week or a fortnight, and is familiar with the man, and will withal patiently indure currying,

The taming of
a young Colt.

His saddling
and bridling.

rying, combing, rubbing, clawing and handling in every part and member of his body, without any shew of rebellion or knavishness, which you shall compass by all gentle and easie means, doing nothing about him suddenly or rashly, but with leisure and moderation. Then you shall offer him a Saddle, which you shall set in the manger before him, that he may smell to it, and look upon it, & you shall gingle the girths and stirrups about his ears to make him careless of the noise, then with all gentleness after you have rubb'd his sides therewithal, you shall set it on his back, and gird it gently on, and then place his Crooper with all ease, which done, you shall take a sweet watring trench wash'd, and anointed with honey and salt, and put it into his mouth, placing it to hang directly about his tush, and as it were a little leaning thereupon: this you shall do in the morning as soon as you have drest him, and then thus saddled and bridled, you shall lead him forth, and water him in your hand abroad: then bringing him in, and after he hath stood a little reined upon his trench an hour or more, take away the bridle and saddle, and let him go to his meat till the evening: then lead him forth as before with the saddle to the water; then when he is set up gently, take off his saddie and cherish him, and then dress him, and cloath him up for all night.

The first backing.

The next day saddle and bridle him as before said, and put on him a strong masrole of writhen Iron, or a sharp Cayezan and Martingal, which you shall buckle at such length, that he may no more but feel it when he jerketh up his head, and then lead him forth into some new plowed field, or soft ground; and there after you have made him trot a good space about in your hand, and thereby taken away from him all his wantonness and knavish distractions, you shall offer your foot to the stirrop; at which if he shew any distaste either in body or countenance, you shall then course him about again, then offer again, and with leisure rise half way up, and go down again; at which if he shrink, correct him as before, but if he take it patiently, then cherish him, and so mount into the Saddle, which done, after cherishing light down again, and give him bread or grass to eat: then look that your Girths be well girted and streight, that the Crooper be strong and of just length, that the Bridle hang even and in his due place, with-

without inward or outward offence, that your stirrups be fit, and generally all things, without offence either to your self or to the beast, and then as before, mount his back, seat your self just and even in the Saddle, make the reins of your Bridle of equal length carry your rod without offence to his eye in your right hand, the point either directly upright, or thwarted towards your left shoulder: then having cherisht him, let the Groom which before led him, having his hand on the Chaff-halter, lead him forward a dozen or twenty paces, then gently straining your hand, with the help of the Foot-man make him stand still, then cherish him, and lead him forward again, and do this five or six times one after another, till by continual use you make him of your own accord (without the Footmans help) by giving your body, and thrusting your Legs forward, go forward; which as soon as he doth, you shall stay him, and cherish him, and then sitting on his back, let your foot-man lead him home, and bring him to the block, where after you have cherisht him, you shall gently alight, and cause him to be set up, and well drest, and meat-ed. The next day you shall bring him forth as before, and in all points, take his back, as aforelaid, and so by the help of the foot-man, trot fore-right half a mile at the least; then let the foot-man lay off his hand, and walk by him, till you have of your self trotted him forth another half mile, then cherish him, and make the foot-man give him some grafs or bread to eat, and then taking a large compass, trot him home, and bring him to the block as before, and there alight, and so set him up.

The third day let your foot-man light upon some fair Jade, and then bringing your Colt to the Block, take his back gently, and after you have cherisht him, the other riding before you, follow him forth-right a mile, ever and anon at the end of twenty or thirty score stopping the Colt gently, cherishing him, and making him yield, and go back a step or two, and then putting him forward again, till he be so perfect, that with the least motion he will go forward, stop & retire, which will be effected in 2 days more, in which space if he chance at any time to strike or rebel, you shall make him which rides before you, take the spare Reyn, and lead him forward, whilst you give him two or three good lashes under the belly, and then being in his way, take the spare

spare reyn to your self again: and thus you shall do, till all faults be amended: then you shall spare your Horsman or Guide, and only by your self for three or four days more, trot him every morning and afternoon, at least a mile or two forward, using him only to stop or retire, and bringing him home a contrary way to that you went forth, till he be so perfect and willing, that he will take his way, how or in what manner your self pleaseth, ever observing to mount and dismount at the block only, except some special occasion constrain you to the contrary.

This you may very well bring to pass the first week of the Horses riding.

The three
main points
of a Horse-
mans skill.

As soon as you see your Horse will receive you to his back, trot fore-right, stop and retire, and do all this with great patience and obedience; you shall then call into your mind the three main points of a Horsmans knowledg, which are helps, corrections and cherishings. And for helps, they consist in these: first the voice, which soundeth sharply and cheerfully, crying, *via, how, hey*, and such like, adds a spirit and liveliness to the Horse, & lends a great help to all his motions; then the bridle, which restrained, or at liberty, helps him how to do, and shews which way to do.

Then the Rod, which being only shewed, is a help to direct; being only moved, helps the quickness and nimbleness of the motion; and being gently toucht withal, helps the loftiness of a Horses salts and leaps, and makes him as it were gather all his strength into one point; and lastly, the calves of the legs, stirrop-Leathers and Stirrops, which moved by the horses side, helps him to the nimbleness, swiftness and readines in turning. Some to these helps add the help of the Spur, chiefly in high salts or boundings, but it must be done in a just and true time, and with such gentle bitterness, that the Horse may understand it for a help; or else he will take distaste, and finding it savour like correction, instead of bettering his doings do with more disorders as to sprawl with his forefeet in advancing, to yerk out with one or both his hinder feet in the corveit or bounding, shaking of his head, and such like, as will appear in practise.

Of Corrections,
and which
they be.

Now of Corrections, the most principal is the Spur, which must

must not at any time be given triflingly or itchingly, but soundly and sharply, as oft as just occasion shall require: then the Rod which upon disorder, sloth or miscarriage of the members, must be given also soundly; then the voice which being delivered sharply and roughly, as *ha villain, carridro, diablo*, and such like threatnings terrifieth the Horse, and maketh him afraid to disobey: And lastly, the Bridle which now and then stricken with a hard check in his mouth, reformeth in any vices and distemperatures of his Head; yet this last must be done seldom, and with great discretion; for to make a Custom thereof, is the ready way to spoyl a Horses Mouth.

Now of Cherishings, there are generally in use but three, as Of cherishing
first the voice, which being delivered smoothly and lovingly, as crying *noll a fo boy, there boy there*, and such like, gives the Horse both cheerfulness of Spirit, and a knowledge that he hath done well; then the hand by clapping him gently on the Neck or Buttock, or giving him Grass, or other Food to eat, after he hath pleased you; and lastly the big end of the Rod, by rubbing him therewith upon the withers or main, which is very pleasing and delightful to the Horse.

Now after these ordinary and usual helps, corrections, and Of the Mus-
role and Mar-
tingale.
cherishings, you shall have respect to the Musrole or Cavezen & Martingale, which carry in them all the three former both several and unite, for it is first an especial help and guide to every well disposed Horse, for setting of his head in a true place, forming of his Rein, and making him appear comely and gallant in the Eyes of the beholders; then it is a sharp correction when a Horse yerketh out his Nose, or disordereth his head any way, or striveth to plunge or run away with his Rider: And lastly, it is a great cherishing unto the Beast, when he yieldeth his Head to your hand, by shrinking from his Face, and so leaving any more to torment him, but when he offendeth; whence it comes that more from this than any thing else, the Horse first gaineth the knowledge of his Masters Will, and is desirous to perform it: therefore you shall be very careful to the placing of this upon the Horse; as first that it hang somewhat low, and rest upon the tender Grissel of the Horses Nose; whereby corrections may be the sharper when occasion requires it; than that it be loose

and not straight, whereby the Horſe may feel, upon the yeilding in of his Head how the offence goeth from him, and ſo know that only his own diſorder is his own puniſhment. Laſtly, he ſhall be careful to note how he winneth the Horſes Head, and thoſe degrees to draw his Martingale ſtraiter and ſtraiter; ſo as the Horſe may ever have a gentle feeling of the ſame, and no more; till his Head and Rein be brought to that perfection that you deſire, and then there to ſtay, and keep the Martingale conſtantly in that place only, which you ſhall perform in thoſe few dayes which you trot your Horſe forth-right, being before you bring him to any Leſſon, more then the knowledge of your ſelf and how to receive you to his back, and trot forth obediently with you.

Of treading
the large ring.

When your Horſe is brought unto ſome certainty of Rein, will trot forth-right with you at your pleaſure, & by your former exerciſe therein is brought to breath and delight in his travell, *which will grow and increaſe upon him, as you grow and increaſe in your labour*, then you ſhall bring him to the treading forth of the large Rings in this manner; Firſt, *if he be of heavy and ſluggiſh nature; and ſloathfull and dull, and albeis he have ſtrength and ſufficiency of body, yet you find him ſlovenly and unapt, then you ſhall trot him in ſome new plowed Field; ſoft and deep: But if he be of quick and of a fiery Spirit, apt, nimble and ready to learn, then you ſhall trot him in ſome ſandy or gravelly place, where is ſtrong and firm foot hold; and there you ſhall mark out a Spacious large Ring, at leaſt threeſcore or fourſcore paces in compaſs, and having walked him ſix or ſeven times about the ſame on your right hand, you ſhall then by a little ſtraightening of your right Rein, and laying the Calf of your left Leg to his ſide, making a half Circle within your Ring upon your right hand, down to the center or mid-point thereof, and then by ſtraightning of your left Rein a little, & laying the Calf of your right Leg to his ſide, making another half circle to your left hand from the center to the outmoſt verge, which two half circles contrary turned, will make a perfect Roman S. within the Ring: then keeping your firſt large circumſerence, walk your Horſe about on your left hand, as oft as you did on your right, and then change within your Ring as you did before to your right hand again, and then trot him firſt*

Choice of
ground.

on the right hand, then on the left, so long as you shall think convenient, and although our ancient Masters in this Art have prescribed unto us certain numbers of Ring turns, and how oft it is meet to go about on either hand, as if all Horses were of one even ability; yet I would wish you neglect those Rules, and only to practise your Horse in this Lesson, according to his strength of his Body, sometimes applying him therein an hour, sometimes two, and sometimes three, more or less according to your discretion; for the space of time can neither bring weariness nor tiring; and for your change of hands, you shall do it as oft as shall seem best to your self, being ever very careful to give him the most exercise, and that hand on which he is ever most unwilling to go; and in this Lesson be careful also that he do it cheerfully, lustily, nimbly, quickning and inflaming his Spirits by all means possible, and when you find that he will trot his large Rings perfectly, which will questionless be in less than a weeks space, being well applyed therein, for you must not fore-slow any morning except the Sabbath, hardly any afternoon also, if you find him sloathful and heavy, for there is no greater hinderance than the Riders too much tenderneſs, nor no greater furtherance than a continual moderate exercise. Therefore as I said when he will trot his Rings well, then in the same manner, and with the same changes, you shall make him gallop the same Rings, which he shall do also with great dexterity, lightneſs, and much nimbleneſs, without losing the least part or grace of his best Rein: Nay, so careful you shall be thereof that in his galloping, you shall as it were gather his Body together, and make his Rein rather better than it was, and make him take up his Feet so truly and loftily, that not any Eye may see or perceive a falshood in his stroke, but that his inward Feet play before his outward, and each of a side follow the other so directly, that his gallop may appear as the best grace of all his motions; neither shall you enter him into this Lesson rashly and hastily, but soberly, and with discretion, making him first gallop a quarter of the Ring, then half, then three parts, and lastly the whole Ring, neither shall you force him into his Ring with violence or the sharpneſs of Spurs, but with Spirit and Mettal, making him by the lightneſs and cheerfulness of your own Body,

Of Galloping
large Rings.

pass of his own accord into his gallop, and especially in his changes, where you may let him feel your Leg, and shew him your Rod on the contrary side: and herein is to be noted, that continually those changes (in as much as they are made in a much straighter compass) must be done ever with great quickness and more stirring nimbleness then intire Lessons.

Helps in the
large Ring-
turns.

Now for the helps necessary in these large Ring-turns; they consist generally in the *Voice*, *Rod*, *Calves* of your Legs, and the *Bridle*; In the *Voice* by quickning him up, and reviving his *Spirits* when he growes sloathful, with these words, *How hey*, or *via*: In the *Rod* by shewing it him on the contrary side, or laying it on the contrary shoulder, and sometimes by shaking it over his Head, which is a kind of threatening, chiefly when you make your changes. In the *Calves* of your Legs, when you Clap them hard to the contrary side to which he turneth, or springing and jerking your Legs forward, hard upon your Stirrop leathers, which will quicken him and make him gather up his limbs better than the spur by many degrees: And lastly, in the *Bridle*, by drawing it in a little straiter, and holding it with some more constancy, when you put any of your former helps in use, or do any thing with more Life or courage for that maketh him draw his Limbs together, and so straiten his Rings with gracely comelines.

Corrections
in the Ring-
turns.

For the corrections in these large Rings, they be divers; as namely, the *Bridle*, the *spur*, and the *Rod*, and sometimes the *voice*, yet that but seldome; for the *Bridle* you shall correct your Horse therewith if he carry his Head or Chaps awry, making as it were Mouths and ill favoured countenances, giving now and then a little check in the Mouth, and awaking him from such forgetful passions, or now and then drawing the trench to and fro in his Mouth, which will reform the error; then the *Spur* which must be laid sharp and hard to his sides, when you find your helps will do no good, but that his sloath rather more and more increaseth, or when he presseth and hangeth hard upon your hand or looseth the touch of his rein, or such like vices; for the *Rod*, when you find that he neglecteth the shewing or shaking of it, or when he disordereth any of his hinder parts and will not gather them up comely together, then you shall therewith give him a sound lash or two under the Belly, or over the contrary Shoulder, and to any of these former Corrections you

you shall ever accompany the threatning of your voice, when the fault is too much foul, and no otherwise, because there should be ever entire love betwixt the Horfe and the Horfe-man which continually chiding will either take away or at least root out the apprehension thereof.

Now for your Cherishings, they are, those which I formerly spake of, only they must be used at no time but when your Horfe doth well, and hath pleased your mind, both with his cunning and tractableness: although the time for the same be when he hath finished his Lessons, yet there is a secret pleasing and cherishing of a Horfe with the Bridle, which must be exercised in the doing of his Lessons, and that is the sweetning of his mouth by a little ceasing of your Bridle hand, and gently drawing it up back again, letting it come and go with such unperceiving motion, that none but the beast may know it.

Cherishings
in his Ring-
turns.

When your Horfe can trot and gallop your large Rings with all perfectness, which with good industry will be perfected in less than a fortnights exercise, you shall then proceed to make him stop fair, comely, and without danger, which you shall do in this manner: First, as soon as you have taken his back, cherish him, put him gently forward, and bring him into a swift trot: after you have trotted him forty or threescore yards forward, you shall by drawing in your Bridle hand straitly and suddenly, make him gather his hinder Legs and fore-Legs together, and so in an instant stand still, which as soon as he doth, immediately you shall ease your hand a little, yet not so much as may give him liberty to press forward, but rather to yield backward, which if you find he doth, you shall give him more liberty, and cherish him, and then having paused a while, draw in your Bridle-hand, and make him go back two or three paces, at which if he strike, instantly ease your hand, and draw it up again, letting him come and go till he yield and go backward, which (for the most part) all Horses at the first will do: but if it be that your Horfe rebel and will not go back with this gentle admonition, you shall then cause a Footman standing by to put him back with his hand, and in this motion, you shall cherish him, that he may understand what your will is. And thus every time you make him stop, you shall make him retire back, till in one space of time you have made both

Of stopping
and going
back.

Lessons

Lessons perfect: and this practise you shall use both till you come to your large Rings, and at every time that you finish your Lesson, or give the Horse breath or ease, whereby you shall perceive that your Horse shall learn to trot and gallop the large Rings, to stop and retire back all in one space of time, because you see successively they follow one another, and are to be done (though three) but as one entire Lesson.

Helps.

Now for the helps in these Lessons, the best for stopping is the choice of ground, as by making your Horse ever to stop down the slope of some hill, or descending ground, whereby he may be compelled to couch his hinder loyns the better, and so make him stop most comely, and to observe that the ground be firm and hard, without danger of sliding, lest the Horse finding such an imperfection grow fearful, and so refuse to do your will out of his own danger. In retiring you shall help him with your Rod, by putting it before his Brest, or shaking it before his Knees, to make him remove his Feet more quick and nimbly.

Corrections.

For Corrections in stopping, it must sometimes be done by your self, as with the even stroake of your Spurs, when in his stop he disordered his Head, or with any one single Spur, when he casteth out his hinder loyns, and will not stop right in an even line; and sometimes it must be done by another by-stander, where he refuseth to stop at all, who standing at the place of stop, as soon as you draw up your hand, shall with his Rod threaten the Horse and make him not dare to press forward, or if he do press forward, to make him retire swiftly back so much ground as he gained, both your self and the by-stander, rating him with your voices extreamly: for corrections in retiring, they are the even strokes of both your Spurs, when he sticks or presses upon your hand, and will not yield back, and also your Rod struck sharply on his Knees and Brest, and Rod of a by-stander struck upon his Brest, Knees and Face, when his stubbornness is too violent.

Cherishings.

But for his cherishings, they be all formerly spoke of, when your will is comely and obediently performed, besides the addition of some other, as a present easing of your Bridle hand, and the suffering and cherishing of the by-stander, and so offering him to stand and recover breath a good space after.

When

When your Horse can stop and retire well, which may be done Of advancing before. in the same space that you teach him his large Ring turns, for it is as it were three Lessons learn'd in one; you shall then teach him to advance before when he stoppeth, which is very comely and graceful to the beholders; and you shall do it in this manner: After you have stopped your horse, without giving your hand any ease you shall lay the Calves of both your Legs hard to his sides, and add thereto the noise of the shaking of your Rod, and your voice, by crying *up, up*, which will at first (peradventure) but a little amaze him, because he understandeth not your meaning: Therefore you shall put him forward again, and do as before, and that with a little more strength, continuing the practise of the same till you perceive he taketh one Foot from the earth, then cherish him a little; and so to the Lessons again, till he taketh up both his Legs from the ground, which when he doth, orderly or disorderly, yet cherish him exceedingly, that he may come to the knowledge of your meaning, without which all your labour is lost; then to your former practice again, till you have brought him to that Perfection, that he will with all readiness advance as oft as you will give him the Calves of your Legs to his sides, be it less or more times together, this done, you shall look to the orderly and comeliness of his advancing: As first, that he take up his Legs both even together, and bend him inward towards his Body; then that he advance not too high (for fear of coming over upon you) but couch his hinder loyns close to the ground; then that he spraueth not, nor paweth with his feet forward; and lastly that he advance not for his own pleasure, but when you command him by your own direct and orderly motions, for the contrary is a foul fault in Horsemanship.

For helps in this Lesson, they are the Calves of your Legs, the Helps. shaking of your Rod over his Head, and your voice, as is before said, and the descent of some hanging ground, which will make his hinder loyns couch the better.

The Corrections are according to the nature of offences, as Corrections. the even stroke of your Spurs, or a good lash with your Rod when you see, he fixeth his Feet to the ground, and stubbornly applies himself to disobey you, or will take up his Feet one after another,

ther, and not both together. If he do advance too high, so as he is ready to come over upon you, or if he sprauke or paw forth with his feet, you shall not then only give him both your spurs hard together, but also a good jerk or two with your Rod between his ears, but if he advance when you would not have him, you shall then in the same instant jerke him over both the knees with your Rod, and if he advance again, jerke him again, not ceasing till he fix his feet to the ground, or go backward, and then cherish him.

Cherishings. For particulars cherishing in this Lesson, they are no other than those former spoake of, onely they must be done with a more ready watchfulness, in the very instant and moment of time, in which he performeth anything well, that the Horse may understand why, and wherefore he receiveth such contentment, and thereby be encouraged to continue in his goodnes, and be more ready to apprehend his riders pleasure.

The use of advancing. For the use of advancing, it is twofold; as namely to give a grace to his other Lessons, and to bring his body to nimbleness: yet for the most part it is onely us'd at the stop, where when you have finish'd any Lesson, if then concluding with the stop, you make him advance, once, twice, or thrice, it will be both a grace to the Beast, and shew much art in the Horsman: also it maketh a Horse apt and ready to turn well, and making him trust to his hinder Legs, whereby his fore-parts may be directed and governed at the Horsmans pleasure.

Of yerking behind. Next to advancing, you shall teach your Horse to yerke behind, in this manner: when at any time you have made him stop, you shall presently with your Rod give him a good jerk under the Belly near to his flank, which though at the first he apprehend not, yet by a continual and constant use thereof you shall in the end bring him to yerke out his hinder Legs, at the first doing whereof, you shall cherish him, for that is the onely language by which he knoweth he doth your will, and then having pawed a little, make him to do it again, increasing it every day, and doubling his doings, till he be so ready, that when you please to give the jerk, he will then give the yerke, and then you shall look to the comeliness of his doings that is to say, that he yerke not out his hinder Legs, till his fore-leg be above the ground

ground, then that he yerk not one Leg farther out than the other, but both even together; then that he yerk not too high; and lastly, that he yerk not one Leg out whilst the other is on the ground, all which are errors of great grossefnefs. Therefore to make the Horse more perfect in this Lesson, it shall be good to teach him to yerk out behind, when he standeth in the stable, by jerking him on the buttocks with your Rod, and not ceasing to molest him till he raise up his rump above the ground, and then to cherish him, and so to apply him without any ease and rest, till he doth your will; then when he is perfect to put the same in practise when you are in the field on his back, by turning your Rod in your hand to his Buttock-ward, and touching him therewith, to make him yerk as aforesaid.

For the helps, they are the constant staying of his mouth on the Helps. the Bridle, the stroak of your Rod under his belly, or the gentle touching him upon the Rump with the same.

The corrections are only the even stroak of your Spurs, when either he refuseth to yerk, or yerketh out disorderly, or out of malice; or the single Spur on that side on which he yerketh out most disorderly, and lastly, a restless holding of him to the Lesson, not giving him any rest or ease, till he doth in that manner which you can wish.

Then for his cherishings, they are all those formerly mentioned, being bestowed upon him in the very instant of his well doing.

When your Horse is perfect in the Lessons formerly spoken of, and understandeth the helps and corrections belonging to the same, you shall then teach him to turn readily on both hands, by straiting his large Rings, and bringing them into a much less compass, and although among Horsemen, and in the Art of Horsemanship, there are divers and sundry turns, some high and lofty, as the turn upon the *Corvet*, *Gabriola*, or on bounds, some close and near the ground, as the turn *Tarra*, *Tarra*, or those we call *Corragolo*, *Serpigiare*, and such like; and some swift and flying, as the *Incavellers Chambetta*, and such like, yet sith they all labour but to one end, which is to bring an Horse to an exact swiftness and readiness in turning, I will in as brief and plain manner as I can, shew you how to compass the same. First, therefore, you shall make out a Ring, some three or four yards in compass

pass and in the same, with all gentleness a while, walk your Horse, suffering him to go the same at his own pleasure, gathering his head up by little and little, and making him take pleasure in the same, till you find that he taketh knowledge of the Ring, and will with all willingness make about the same, coveting rather to straiten it then enlarge it; which perceived you shall then carry your Bridle-hand constant, and somewhat strait, yet the outmost Rein ever somewhat more strait than the inmost, making the Horse rather look from the Ring than into the Ring, and the calf of your leg (as occasion shall serve) somewhat near to the outward side of the Horse, and then you shall trot him about the Ring first on the one side and then on the other, making your changes within that strait Ring, as you did before within the large Ring.

In this sort without ceasing, you shall exercise your Horse a full hour together, then stop him make him advance twice or thrice together, then retire in an even line and so stand still a pretty while and cherish him; then when he hath taken fresh breath to him again, and do as before, continually labouring by raising up his Bridle-hand, and thrusting forward your Legs and Body, to bring his trot to all the swiftness and loftiness that may be, and your changes to do them so readily and roundly as may be, also making him to lap his outmost Leg so much over his inmost Leg, that he may cover it more than a foot over, and thus you shall exercise him a whole forenoon at least a week together, only doing his former Lessons but once over in a morning and no more, & in this practise you teach him perfectly three Lessons together, that is the turn *Terra, Terra*, the *Incavalere* and the *Chamblessa*: the turn *Terra, Terra*, in the outmost circle of the strait Ring, and the *Incavalere* and *Chamblessa* in the changes, wherein he is forced to lap one leg over another, or else to lift up the inmost leg from the ground, while he brings the outmost over it; and surely in this Ring and these changes consisteth the main art of turning, and the chiefest glory both of the Horse and the Horseman: and therefore it is meet for every Rider to think his Lesson not perfectly learnt, and therefore continually to practise his Horse in the same, making him not onely tread and trot these narrow Rings, but also gallop them, & from gallopping

galloping them to pass them about in ground-falts, as by taking up his Fore-legs from the ground both together, and bringing his hinder feet into their place. and so passing the Ring about once, or twice, or thrice at your pleasure, or as oft as the Horses strength and courage will allow: and this is the true turn, called *Terra Terra*, and of greatest request with Horsemen, and likewise with Souldiers; and this will every Horse naturally and easily be brought unto, onely by a continual trotting and galloping of these narrow Rings. Thus you see the perfectness of your large Rings, brings your Horse to an easie use of the strait Rings; and the easie knowledge of the strait Rings brings a Horse to the perfection of turning, which is the grand and main summ of this Art; a stopping begets retiring, and retiring advancing. Thus every Lesson as it were a chain, is linkt one to another.

The helps belonging to turning, are all whatsoever are formerly spoken of because it is a Lesson, which besides that it contains in it self all other Lessons, so it must be done with more courage, Art, and nimbleness, than any Art whatsoever; and therefore the Horse had need of all assistance that can possibly be given him.

The corrections are the Spurs given on the outmost side when the Horse sticks, and is harder to come about on the one side than on the other, and the Rod stricken hard on the outmost side of the offending member, as also a continual labour, when the Horse shews either unwillingness or disobedience touching the unnimbleness of his turning, when he beats one leg against another, or treads one foot upon another, the raps and hurts he doth himself, are sufficient corrections, and will both make him know his fault, and amend it. Corrections.

For his Cherishings, they are also the former already spoken of, yet to be used (if possibly) with greater earnestness, in as much as this Lesson being most cunning, would for the performance thereof ever receive the most comfort. Cherishings.

Your Horse being brought to this perfection, that he will perfectly tread his large Rings stop, retire, advance before, yerk behind, and turn readily on either hand, you shall then take away his Mufrole and Trence, and instead thereof put upon his Head a gentle Cavezan, or two joints and three pieces, with a

chap-band underneath, which you shall buckle close, but not streight, and be sure that the Cavezan lye upon the tender grissel of the Horses Nose, somewhat near to the upper part of his Nostrils; then to the chap-band you shall fasten the Martingale, and lastly to the rings on each side the Cavezan you shall fasten long divided reins, more than a yard and a half in length a piece, then into his mouth you shall put a sweet smooth Cannon bit, with a plain watering chain, the cheek being of a large size, so it may arrise a little above the point of his shoulder; and the kirble shall be thick, round and large, hanging loosely upon his neither lip, and inticing the Horse with his lip to play with the same. Thus armed you shall rake his back, and casting the left rein of your cavezan over the horses right shoulder, you shall bear it with your thumb, with the reins of the bit in your left hand; and the right reins of the cavezan you shall cast over the Horses left shoulder, and bear it with your Rod in your right hand, and so trot him forth the first morning outright a mile or two in the high way, making him only feel and grow acquainted with the bit, and only making him now and then stop and retire, and gathering up his head in a due place, and fashioning his rein with all the beauty and comeliness that may be; which done, the next day you shall bring him to his large Rings, and as was before shewed, there make him perfect with the bit as you did with the snaffle, first in trotting, then in galloping of the same, then make him stop, retire, advance, yerk behind, and come upon their hand with a great deal more perfectness, and more grace than was formerly done with the trench, which is an easie labour, in as much as the bit is as much better command, and brings more comeliness to the Horses motions, is also a greater help, a sharper correction, and cherisher of more comfort than any before used. And thus in the first month you may make any Horse perfect upon the trene in the Lessons before spoke of, so in the second month you may make the same Lessons a great deal more perfect upon the bit, and so presume in two months to have a perfect ground Horse, fit either for Souldier or Scholar, that hath any good rules of Horseman-ship in him.

Of the turning Post.

Now for as much as the Art in turning in Horses is of great difficulty, and ought of all Lessons to be most elaborate, I will speak

speake a little further thereof, and shew you the practise of these present times, for the best accomplishment of the same, without stirring up evil motions in the Horse, whence Restiveness, and other vile errors do grow; for it is certain, that every Horse naturally desireth neither offence nor to offend; but the rash discretions of ignorant Horsemen, which will compel a Horse to do before he know what, or how to do, is the begetting of those evils which are hardly or ever reclaimed; for a Horse is like an ill brought up boy, who having learnt drunkenness in his youth, will hardly be sober in his age, and having once got a knavish quality, though he be never so much punished for the same, will yet now and then shew that the remembrance is not utterly extinguished; and for as much as in this Lesson of strait turns, there is so much curious hardness that a horse is most subject to rebel, and learn many evils thereby, therefore to prevent all those evils, you shall cause a smooth strong Post to be well ramm'd, and fixed in the earth in the midst of the strait Ring, at the very point and center thereof, then causing a Foot-man to stand at the Post, you shall give him the right rein of your Cavezan, which you shall make him hold about the Post, and so walk or trot your horse about the same on your right hand as long as you please; then taking up the right Rein, give him up the left Rein, and do as much upon the left hand, and thus change from hand to hand; as oft as you shall think convenient, till you have brought your horse to the absolute perfection of every turn, the Post being such a guid and bound unto the horse, that albeit the horseman were of him self utterly ignorant, yet it is impossible the horse should either disorder or disobey the Riders purpose.

When your horse can thus perfectly for every several turn. *Of managing*
either strait, or open with his bit, you shall then teach him to manage, which is the only posture for the use of the Sword on horseback, and you shall do it in this manner. First, cause some by-stander to prick up in the earth two riding Rods, about twenty or forty yards or more, as you think good, distant one from the other; then walk your horse in a strait turn or Ring about the first on your right hand, and so passing him in an even furrow down to the other Rod, walk about it also in a narrow
row

row ring on your left hand; thrust him into a gentle gallop down the even forrow, till you come to the first Rod, and there making him (as it were) stop, and advance with out any pause or intermission of time; thrust him forward again, beat the turn *Terra, Terra*, about on your right hand; then gallop forth right to the other Rod, and in the same manner beat the Turn about on your left hand; and thus do as oft as you shall think it convenient for your own practice, and the Horses strength.

Diversities of
Manages.

Now of these manages, our antient Masters in Horsemanship have made divers kinds as manage with rest, and manage without rest, manage with single turns and manage with double turns, which indeed doth rather breed confusion, than understanding in either the Horse or Horseman: Therefore for your better knowledge, I will reduce them only but to two kinds, that is manage open and manage close: your open manage, is that which I shewed you before, when you turn *Terra, Terra*, which is the most open of all strait turns: and your close Manage, is when you turn upon the *Incavalere*, or *Chambetta*, which are the closest of all turns, and may be done as before I shewed in a flying manner, even upon one foot, which although it be artful, yet it is not so glorious and safe for the Souldiers practice; only, this you may be most assured of, that when a Horse can manage upon both these turns, he may manage without more instruction upon any other turn whatsoever.

Of the Career.

When your Horse is perfect in the manages before said, you may then pass a *Career* at your pleasure, which is to run your Horse forth right at his full speed, and then making him stop quickly, suddenly, firm and close on his Buttock: in which Lesson there needeth little instructions, but only some few observations, as first, that you make not your *Career* too long, whereby the Horse may be weakned; or too short, whereby his true wind and courage may be undiscovered, but competent and indifferent, as about four or fivescore yards at the most: then that you start him gently without a fright; and lastly, that you first give him a little warning with your Bridle hand, and then stop him firmly and strongly: which place of stop, if it be a little bending downwards, it is a great deal the better. And thus in these Lessons already shewed you, consisteth all the full perfection.

fection of a Horse for service in the Wars, which any painful man may bring his Horse well unto, in less than three moneths; however our Ancients in former times have been blind, and in the same practice have wasted two years, ere they brought it to perfection.

Now forasmuch as to the Art of Riding belongeth divers of Horses for their Salts and Leaps, right pleasant and curious to behold, and pleasure, though not generally used in the Wars, yet not utterly useless for the same; and sith they are many times very needful for the health of mans Body, I will by no means abridge our English Husband-man of the same but proceed to the Lessons, which are meet for Horses of pleasure, of which the first is to make a Horse bound aloft with all his four feet from the ground, and you shall do it in this manner. When you have trotted your Horse forth right a dozen or twenty yards, you shall stop him aloft, and when he hath advanced once or twice, you shall a little straiten your Bridle-hand, and then give him the even stroke of both your Spurs together hard, which at first will but only quicken and amaze him, but doing it again and again, it will breed other thoughts in him, and he being of spirit and metal (as it is lost labour to offer to teach a Jade such motions) he will presently gather-up his body; and either rise little or much from the ground, and presently cherish him, and after some rest, offer him the like again, and thus do till you have made him bound twice or thrice, then make much of him, and do no more for that day; the next day renew his Lesson again, and double his exercise, increasing so day by day, till he come to that perfection, that he will bound whensoever your Spurs shall command him.

When your Horse can bound perfectly, then you shall teach him the Corvet in this manner; you shall at the corner where two walls joine together, a little hollow the ground a Horses length or more, and then place a smooth strong Post by the side of the hollowness of a Horses length likewise from the wall, then over against the Post fasten an Iron ring in the wall; this done, ride your Horse into the hollow place, and fasten one of the Reins of the Cavezan unto the Ring, and the other about the Post, then after you have cherished your Horse, make him advance

advance, by the help of your Calves of your legs only twice or thrice together; then let him stand still and cherish him, then make him to advance again at least a dozen times together, then rest, and after advance twenty or forty times together, dayly increasing his advancements as he grows perfect herein, till you perceive that he hath got such a habit therein that he will by no means press forward, but keeping his ground certain, advance both before and behind of an equal height, and keep one just and certain time with the motions of your Legs, neither doing slower nor faster, but all after one manner and leasure. but if you find that he doth not raise his hinder parts high enough, then you shall cause a Footman to stand by you, and as you make him advance before, so the Footman by jerking him gently upon his hinder fillers with his Rod to raise up his hinder parts also; this will bring your Horse in few dayes to a perfect and brave Corvet, so that after you may do it in any place where you please without the help either of wall or post, or other by-stander.

Of the Gallop
Galliard.

When your Horse is made perfect in the Corvet, and that he will do it readily and comely, you shall at the end of every third or fourth advancing give him the stroak of your Spurs, and make him bound aloft, then put him to his Corvet again as before, and then make him bound again; and thus at the end of every third advancing, see you make him bound for the length of a Tilt-bar, or an ordinary managing furrow, according to the Horses strength, and this is called the *Gallop galliard*, which if it be taught a Horse along by the side of some wall or smooth Pale, it is so much the better, and a great deal fewer disorders will rise and trouble the Rider.

Of the Capri-
ole.

The next Lesson you shall teach your Horse after the Gallop galliard is the *Capriole* or Goats-leap, which is the same manner of motion which the Corvet is, only it is to be done forward, and much ground gained in the Salt, and the Horse is to raise his hinder parts as high, or rather higher then his fore-parts, and to keep rather a swifter than slower time in doing of it; therefore when you teach your Horse to do it, you shall bring him into some hollow furrow, where the ground is a little descending, and turning his Head to the descent, put him into the Corvet temperate and gently, then when you give him the Calves of your
Legs

legs to raise up his fore parts, in the same instant jerk your leg violently forward againe, that he may not flick, but carry his hinder legs after his fore legs, and let some skilful foot-man standing by your side, jerk the horse over the fillets with his rod and make him raise up his hinder parts; and thus do without ceasing till he perform your will nimbly and cunningly and then forget not to cherish him, and give him all comfort possible. And this lesson and the other which consist of violent and quick faults or leaps, would ever be practised the first in the morning whilst a Horse is fresh and lusty, for to put him to them after his fire-edge is taken away, will but bring him to a loathing of his instruction, or at best to do them but slovenly heavily, and unwillingly.

Of going aside

There is also another motion which is pleasing to the eye though it be very laboursome to the body, which is to make a Horse go side long of which hand soever the Rider is disposed, and is very necessary in the wars, because it is the avoiding of any blow coming from the Enemy. This motion when you intend to teach your Horse, you shall draw up your bridle hand somewhat strait, and if you determine to have him go aside to your right hand, lay your left Rein close to his neck, and the calve of your left leg close to his side, and as you did in the *Inclosures*, making him lap or put his left leg over his right then turning your Rod back ward, and jerking him gently on the left hinder thigh, make him bring his hinder parts to the Right side also, and stand in an even line as at the first, then make him remove his fore parts more than before, so that he may stand, as it were cross over the even line, and then make him bring his hinder parts after and stand in an even line again, and thus do, till by long practise he will move his fore parts and hinder parts both together, and go side long as far as you please, then cherish him, and if you will have him go towards your left hand, do as you did before, using all your helps and corrections on the right side only. And thus much I think is sufficient to have spoke touching all the several Lessons meet to be taught to any Horse whatsoever, whether he be for service or for pleasure, and which being performed artificially, carefully and with patience, you may presume your Horse is complete and per-

perfect, the rather sith no man can find out any invention, or teach any other motion to a Horse, which may be good and comely, but you shall easily perceive, that they are received from some one of these already rehearsed.

Riding before
a Prince.

Now if you shall be called to Ride before a Prince, you must not observe the liberty of your own will, but the state of the person before whom you Ride, and the grace of the horse which you ride, and therefore being come into the riding place, you shall chuse your ground, so that the Person before whom you are to ride may stand in the midst thereof, so as he may well behold both the passage of the Horse to him and from him: then being seated in a comely order, and every ornament about you handsome and decent, you shall put your Horse gently forth into a comely trot, and being come against the Person of state, bow your body down to the crest of your Horse, then raising your self again, pass half a score yards beyond him, and there marking out a narrow Ring, thrust your Horse into a gentle gallop, and give him two or three managing turns, in as short ground as may be, to shew his nimbleness and readinesse: then upon the last turn, his face being toward the great person, stop him comely and close, and make him to advance twice or thrice, then having taken breath, put him into a gallop galliard, and so pass along the length of the even furrow with that salt, making him to do also round about the Ring, then his face being towards the Prince, stop him and give him fresh breath, then thrust him into the *Capriole*, now and then making him jerk out behind, yet so as it may be perceived it is your will, and not the Horses malice, and having gone about the Ring with that salt, and his face brought to look upon the Prince, stop him again and give him breath: then drawing nearer to the Prince, you shall beat the turn *Tre, Tre*, first in a pretty large compass, then by small degrees straitning it a little and a little, draw it to the very center where you may give two or three close flying turns, and then changing your hands undo all that you did before, till you come to the Rings first largeness, then the Horses face being direct upon the Prince stop him, and put him into a corvet, and in that motion hold him a pretty space, making him to do it first in an even line, first to the right hand, then to the left, now back ward-

Of the Carz-
golo.

ward, then forward again: and thus having performed every motion orderly and comely, bow down your body to the Prince, and so depart.

But if you intend to Ride only for Recreation, then you shall mark what Lesson your Horse is most imperfect in, and with that lesson you shall ever when you ride both begin and end; after it you shall fall to those lessons which are to your self most difficult, and by the practice of them bring your self to a perfectness, then consequently to all other lessons, repeating (as it were) every one over more or less, lest want of use breed forgetfulness, and forgetfulness utter ignorance; but if your Recreation in Riding be tyed to any special rules of health, and that your practice therein proceed more from the Commandment of your Physician than your pleasure, then I would wish you in the morning first to begin with a stirring, or rough Lesson, as the *gallop galliard*, *bounding*, or such like, which having a little stirred your blood, and made it warm, you shall then calm it again with a gentle manage, or the galloping of large Rins; then to stir your spirits again, to bring the stone down, or procure appetite, pass into the *sapiole* or *corvet* and then to make quiet those moved parts, set the turn called *Terra, Terra*, the *Incavalers*, and such like. And thus one while stirring your blood, and another while moderately allaying such stirring, you shall give your body that due and proper exercise which is most fit for health and long life. Many other ways this Recreation may be used for the good of a mans body, which because particular infirmities must give particular rules how and when to use it, I will at this time speak no further thereof, but refer the exercise to their own pleasures which shall practice the same, and to the good they shall find in the practice.

To ride for recreation.

CHAP. III.

Of the breeding all sorts of Horses fit for the Husbandmans use.

THE minds of men being swayed with many various motions, take delight sometime to be recreated rather with contemplative delight, then with active pleasures, and there is

strong reason therefore, because disability of body, or affairs of the Kingdome or common wealth, may take a man from those preoccupations, which otherwise might stir him to more laborious exercise; and of those contemplative Recreations, I can prefer none before that Gentlemanly and Beneficial delight of breeding creatures meet for the use of man, and the good of the Common wealth, wherein he liveth: and of these breedings I cannot esteem any so excellent, as the breeding of Horses; both for the pleasure we gain thereby in our own particular service, and also for our strength, defence, and tillage of the Kingdome.

The breeding
of Horses.

His therefore that loveth his recreation to the breeding of horses, must first have respect unto the ground whereon he liveth or enjoyeth; for every ground is not meet to breed on but some too good, some too bad: some too good, because they may be exhausted to a more beneficial commodity. Horses having a world of casualties attending on them, and many years before the true profit doth arise: and some too bad, because the extreame barrenness of the same will deny competent nourishment to the thing bred, and so to the loss of time and profit adde mortality.

Grounds to
breed on.

The grounds then meet to breed horses on, would neither be extreame fruitful, nor extreame barren, but of an indifferent mixture, yield rather a short sweet burthen, then a long, rich and fruitfull; it would rather lye high than low, but howsoever firm and hard under the foot: it would be full of Mole hills, uneven windings, hills, and much cragginess, to bring Colts to nimbleness of foot: it would have good store of fresh waters (an open sharp sit, and some convenient covert, and this ground is best, if it be several and inclosed, yet may be bred upon, though it be open, and in common, only some more carefulness to be looked for, a little before, and in time of Foaling. Nay, the grounds which are neither several nor common, are very good also to breed on, and those be your feathering grounds, which we call particular grounds; for though they be proper commonly to one man, yet they are not divided nor eaten otherwise than at the owners pleasure: And these feathering grounds are as good as any grounds for the first nourishing of a Foal, if they be

be amongst Corn-grounds or any grain except pease only.

If you have much ground to breed on, you shall divide it into many pastures, the least and barrenest for your Stallion to run with your Mares in, those which have least danger of waters are for your Mares to foal in, the fruitfullest and of best growth, for your Mares to give milk in, and the most spacious and unevenest to bring up your Colts in, after they are weaned.

Division of
Grounds

For the choice of a good Stallion, and which is best for our Kingdom, opinion swayeth so far, that a man can hardly give well received Directions, yet surely if men will be ruled by the truth of experience, the best Stallion to beget horses for the Wars is the *Cowser*, the *Fennet*, or the *Turk*; the best for courting and running is the *Barbary*; the best for hunting is the *Bastard Cowser* begot of the *English*; the best for the Coach is the *Flemish*, the best for travel or burthen is the *English*, and the best for ease is the *Irish hobble*.

Choice of Stallions, and which are best

For the choice of *Mares*, you shall greatly respect their shapes and mettals, especially that they be beautifully fore-handed, for they give much goodnes to their Foals: and for their Kinds, any of the *Races* before spoken of is very good, or any of them mixt with our true *English Races*, as *Bastard-coursier*, *Mara*, *Bastard-Fennet*, *Bastard-Turk*, *Barbary*, &c.

Choice of
Mares.

The best time to put your Stallion and Mares together is in the middle of *March*, if you have any graze, as you should have great care for that purpose, and one foal falling in *March*, is worth two falling in *May*, because he passeth, as it were, two winters in a year, and is thereby so hardened, that nothing can (almost) after impair him, and the best time to take your Horse from the Mares again, is at the end of *April*, or middle of *May*, in which you shall note, that from the middle of *March*, till the midst of *May*, you may at any time put your Stallion to your Mares, and a months continuance is ever sufficient: provided ever, as near as you can, that you put them together in the increase of the Moon; For Foals got in the wane are not accounted strong or healthful.

When to put
them together

For covering of Mares, it is to be done two waies, out of hand, or in hand; out of hand, as when the Horse and Mares run together abroad, as is before said; or turned loose into some empty

Of covering
Mares

empty barn for three nights one after another, which is the surest and the safest way for a Mares holding; or in hand, early in a morning, and late at an evening two or three daies together, when you bring the Horse to the Mare, and make him cover her once or twice at a time holding him fast in your hand, and when the act is done, lead him back to the stable; and in this act you shall ever observe, as soon as the Horse cometh from her back presently to cast a pail of cold water on her hinder parts, or else to chase her swiftly, up and down, for fear, by standing still the cast out the feed, which is very ordinary.

To know if a Mare hold.

To know whether your Mare hold to the Horse or no, there be divers waies, of which the best is by offering her the Horse again at the next encrease of the Moon, which if she willingly receive, it is a sign she held not before; but if she refuse, then it is most certain she is sped, or if you powre a spoonful of cold vinegar into her ear, if she shake only her head, it is a sign she holds; but if she shake head, body and all then truly it is a sign that she doth not hold. Lastly, if after she is covered, you see her scour; her coat grow smooth and shining; and that she doth (as it were) renew and increase in liking it is a sign she holds, but if she hold at a stay without any amendment, then offer the Horse again for she is not served.

To conceive Male foales.

To make your Mares conceive most male Foals; you shall be sure to keep your Stallion proud, and your Mare poor, that his lust mastering hers, he may only be predominant and chief in the action: many other rules fancy deviseth, but they err in their ends, and I would by no means have this discourse capable of any uncertainty.

To provoke lust.

If you have any advantage given you by friendship, or otherwise whereby you may have a Mare at the present very well covered, only yours is not yet ready for the horse, you shall in this case to provoke lust in her, give her to drink good store of clarified hony, and new milk mixt together, and then with a bush of nettles all to nettle her privy parts, and then immediately offer her to the Horse.

To keep Mares from barrenness.

To keep your Mares from barrenness, and to make them ever apt to conceive foals, you shall by no means feed too extreame fat but keep them in a middle state of body by moderate labour,

hour, for the lerner they are when they come to take Horse the much better they will conceive.

After your Mares have been covered, and that you perceive in them the marks of conceiving, you shall let them rest three weeks or a month, that the substance may knit; then after, moderately labour or travel them, till you see them spring, and then turn them abroad, and let them run till they foal; for to house them after is dangerous and unwholesome.

Ordering of
Mares after
covering.

If your Mare be hard of foaling, or will not cleanse after she hath foaled, you shall take a pint of runing water, wherein good store of fennel hath been boyled, and as much strong, old sweet wine, with a fourth part of the best Sallet oyle, and having mixt them well together, being but like warm, pour it into her nostrils, and then hold and stop them close, that she may strain her whole body, and it will presently give her ease.

A help for
Mares after
foaling.

As soon as your Mare hath foal'd, you shall remove her into the best grasse you have, which is fresh and unsoild, to make her milk spring; and if it be early in the year, you shall have a care that there be good shelter in the same, and there let her nourish her foal most part of the summer following.

Ordering of
Mares after
foaling.

As touching the weaning of foals, though some use to wean them at *Michaelmas*, or *Martlemas*, following; out of a supposition that the winter milk is not good or wholesome, yet they are much deceived; and if you can by any convenient means, (saveing greater losses) let your foales run with their Dams the whole year, even till they foal again; for it will keep the foal better in health, in more lust, and least subject to tenderness.

Weaning of
Foals.

When you intend to wean your foals, you shall take them from their Dams over-night, and drive them into some empty house, where they may rest; and the Marks be free from their noises, then on the morning following give to every foal fasting a branch or two of *Saven* anointed or rol'd in butter, and then having fasted two hours after, give him a little meat, as grasse hay or garbidge of Corn, with some clear water; and do this three dayes together; then seeing that they have forgotten their Dams, geld such Colt foals, as you intend to make geldings of and after their swellings are past, put them unto your other Colt-

Ordering af-
ter the wean-
ing.

foals

foals into a pasture provided for them by themselves, and your Filly foals into another by themselves: which Pastures may either be high woods, Commons, or such like spacious peeces of ground, where they may run till they be ready for the Saddle.

Gelding of
Colts.

Now, albeit I proportion unto you this manner of gelding of Foals, yet I would have you know that the best and safest way to geld them is, if it may be under the Dam when they suck, as at nine, or at fifteen dayes of age, if the stones appear, or else so soon as you can by any means perceive them fall down into the God, for then there will be no danger of swelling, or other mischiefs, which commonly attend the action. And thus much touching the breeding of Horses, and the observations due to the same through all the courses and passages thereof, as hath been found by ancient practise and experience, as appears in my *Master piece*.

CHAP. IV.

Of Horses for travel, and how to make them amble.

THe Husbandman, whose occupation in the general affairs of the Common-wealth, as some to the market, some to the City, and some to the seats of Justice, must necessarily be employed almost in continual travel, and therefore it is meet that he be provided ever of a good and easie travelling horse.

The marks of
a good travel-
ling Horse.

The marks whereby he shall chuse a good travelling horse, are these, he shall be of a good colour and shape, lean headed & round foreheaded, a full eye, open nostril, wide jawed, loose thropled deep neckt, thin crested, broad breast, flat chinn'd, out ribb'd. clean limbd, short joynted, strong hoofed, well mettled, neither fiery nor craving, strong in every member, and easie to mount and get up upon, he shall follow with hailing, and stand still when he is restrained.

To make a
Horse amble.

Now forasmuch as there are a world of good horses which are not easie, and a world of easie horses which are not good, you shall by these directions following, make any Horse amble what soever: first then you shall understand that practise hath made divers men believe that divers waies they can make a horse amble,

amble, as by gagging them in the mouths, by toiling them in deep earth, by the help of shoes, by galloping and tiring, or such like, all which are ill and imperfect; yet the truth is, there is but one certain and true way to compass it, and that is to make a strong Garth-web, flat and well quilted with cotton, four pasterns for the smalls of his fore-legs, under his knees, and for the smalls of his hinder-legs somewhat below the seavin-joints: to these pasterns you shall fix strong straps of Leather, with good Iron Buckles to make shorter or longer at pleasure, and having placed them about his fore-legs, you shall take two several round ropes of an easie twist, made with strong loops at either end, and not above eight handfuls in length, and these the horse standing to a true proportion, you shall fasten to the four straps of leather, to wit, one of them to his near fore-leg, and his near hinder-leg, and the other to his far fore-leg, and his far hinder-leg, which is called amongst horsemen, Trammelling, with these you shall let him walk in some inclosed piece of ground, till he can so perfectly go in the same, that when at any time you offer to chase him, you may see him amble swiftly and truly, then you shall take his back and ride him with the same Trammels at least three or four times a day till you find that he is so perfect, that no way can be so rough and uneven, as to compel him to alter his stroke or go unnimble. This done, you may first take away one Trammel, then after the other, and only wreath about under his fore-feet locks thick and heavy, great Roles of Hay, or Straw-ropes, and so ride him with the same a good space after, for it will make him amble easie, then cut them away, and ride and exercise him without any thing but the ordinary help of the bridles, and there is no doubt but he will keep his pace to your full contentment and pleasure.

Divers wayes
of Ambling.

Of Trammel-
ling.

Of Whipping.

Now during this time of your teaching, if your horse strike not a large stroak, and over-reach enough, then you shall make the Trammel the straiter; but if he over-reach too much, then you shall give it more liberty: and herein you shall find, that an inch straitning, or an inch enlarging, will add or abate at least half a foot, an whole foot and direct stroak. And thus much touching the teaching of any horse to amble, of what nature or quality soever he be, or how unapt or untoward soever to learn.

CHAP. V.

Of the ordering and disting of the Hunting Horse.

SOME love hunting for the exercise of their own bodies some for the Chase the hunt, some for the running of the Hounds, and some for the training of their horses, whereby they may find the excellency of their goodness and indurance. To him therefore which placeth his delight in the goodness of his Horse, I would wish him to order and diet him, and he shall most assuredly come to the true knowledg of the best worth which is within him. And if in these Rules which I now shew, I be less curious than formerly I have been, let no man wonder thereat, but know that time (which is the Mother of experience) doth in our labours shew us more new and more nearer wayes to our ends, than at first we conceived. And though when I first practised This Art, I knew not how to bring a very fat Horse from *Mishaelmas* till *Christmas*, to shew his utmost perfection, I know now in two months (though never so foul) how to make him for any wager, daring now boldly to adventure on that, at which before I thought almost present death to offer; thus doth observation and labour find out the darkest secrets in Art.

Taking up of
the Hunting-
Horse.

To begin then with the first ordering of a Hunting-horse, you shall know, that the best time to take him from grass is about *Bartholamew-side*, they being fair, dry, and pleasant, and as soon as he is taken up, to let him stand all that night in any waste house to empty his body, the next day Stable him, and give him Wheat-Straw if you please, but no longer in any wise; for though the old rule is to take up horses bellies with straw, yet it straitneth the Guts, heats the Liver, and hurteth the Wind: therefore let only moderate exercise, as riding him forth to water, morning and evening, and other ayings do what you expect straw should; and for his food let it be hay that is sweet though rough, and either old, or at least well sweat in the Mow.

Cloathing the
Horse.

After his belly is emptied, you shall cloath him first with a single cloath, whilst the heat indur, and after with more, as you shall see occasion require, and when you begin to cloath the Horse, then you shall dress curry, and rub him also. Now for as much as it is a rule with ignorant Horsemen, that if they have
but

but the name of keeping a Hunting-horse they will with all care (without any reason) lay many cloaths upon him, as if it were a special Physick, you shall know they are much deceived therein, and may sooner do hurt than good with multiplicity of cloaths; therefore to cloath a Horse right, cloath according to the weather, and the temper of his body, and thus if you see your Horse be sleight, smooth and well colered, then cloath him temperately, as with a single cloath of canvase or Sack-cloath at the most; and if then as the year grows colder, you find his hair rise or stair about his neck, flankes, or outward parts, then you shall add a woollen cloath, or more if need require, till his hair fall smooth again, holding it for your rule, That a rough coat shews want of cloath, and a smooth coat cloathing enough, yet if your horse have been cleansed, taken exercise sufficient, and hath not much glut within him, if then you find that in the night he sweateth in his cloaths, then it is a sign he is over fed; but if he be foul inwardly, or hath no sweat formerly and now sweats coming to good feeding, then you shall augment rather than diminish any cloathing for his foulness but then breaketh out, and being evacuated he will come to dryness of body again, and so continue all the year after; and surely for an ordinary proportion of cloaths, I hold a Canvase cloath, and a cloath of Housewives woollen to be at full sufficient for a Hunting-Horse.

A Hunting-horse would be dress in his dayes of rest, twice a day, that is, before he go to his morning watering, and before he go to his evening watering. For the manner of his dressing after he is uncloathed, you shall first curry him from the tips of the ear to the setting on of his tail, all his whole body most intirely over with an Iron comb, his leggs under the knees and cambrels only excepted; then you shall, dust him, then curry him again all over with a round Brush of bristles, then dust him the second time, then rub all the loose hairs away with your hands wet in clean water, and so rub all the horse be as dry as at the first, then rub all his body and limbs over with a hair cloath. Lastly, rub him over him with a fine white linnen Ruber, then pick his eyes, nostrills, sheath, cods, twell, and feet very clean, and so cloath him, and stop him round with wips, if you water within the

Of dressing
the Hunting
Horse.

house; otherwise saddle him after his body is wrapt about in a Wollen cloath, and so ride him forth to the Water.

Of Watering
the Hunting
Horse.

The best water for a hunting-horse, is either a running River, or a clear Spring, remote from the Stable a mile, or a mile and a half at most, and near unto some plane piece of ground, where you may scope and gallop after he hath drunk; and as soon as you bring your horse to the water, let him take his full draught without trouble or interruption: then gallop and scope him up and down a little, and so bring him to the water again, and let him drink what he please, and then gallop him again: and thus do, till you find he will drink no more: then having scop'd him a little, walk him with all gentleness home, and there cloath him up, stop him round with great soft wisps, and so let him stand an hour upon his bridle and then feed him.

Of feeding
the Hunting
Horse.

To speak first for the food for hunting horses, the most ordinary is good sweet sound Oats, either thoroughly dried with age, or else on the Kiln, or in the Sun, and if your horse be either low of flesh, or not of perfect stomach, if to two parts of those Oats you add a third part of clean old Beans, it shall be very good and wholesome, and if your horse be in diet for a Match, and have lost his stomach, if then you cause the Beans to be spelted upon a Miln, and so mixt with Oats, it will recover him. The next food which is somewhat stronger and better, is Bread thus made; take two Bushel of good clean Beans, and one bushel of Wheat, and grind them together; then through a fine Range bould out the quantity of two pecks of pere meel, and bake it in two or three loaves by it self, and the rest sift through a Meal-sieve; and knead it with water and good store of Barm, and so Bake it in great loaves, and with the courser bread feed your horse in his rest, and with the finer against the days of sore labours. Now for the hours of his feeding it shall be in the morning after his coming from water, an hour after high-noon, after his coming from his evening-water, and at nine or ten of the clock at night upon the days of his rest; but upon the days of his exercise, two hours after he is thoroughly cold inwardly and outwardly, and then after according as before mentioned. Lastly for the proportion of food, you shall keep no certain quantity, but according

cording to the horses stomach, that is to say, you shall feed him by a little at once, so long as he eats with a good appetite; but when he begins to trifle or fumble with his meat then to give him no more. Now for his Hay, you shall see that it be dry, short, uplandish hay; and so it be sweet, respect not how coarse or rough it is sith it is more to scour his Teeth, and cool his Stomach, then for nourishment expected from it.

Touching the horses exercise, *which is only in the following of the hounds*, you shall be sure to train him after those which are most swift and speedy; for so you shall know the truth, and not be deceived in your opinion. Touching the dayes, *it shall be twice a week at least, but most commonly thrice.* As for the quantity of his exercise, it must be according to his foulness or cleanness: for if he be very foul, you must then exercise moderately to break his grease: if half foul, half clean, then somewhat more to melt his grease. and if altogether clean, then you may take what you please of him (provided, that you do nothing to discourage his spirits, to abate his mettle, or to lame his limbs) and after every days exercise, be assured either to give him the same night, or the next day following, something by way of scouring otherwise to take away the Grease formerly melted, by means whereof you shall be ever sure to keep your horse in all good health and perfection.

The exercise
of the Horse.

The best and most excellent way to scour or purge your horse from all grease, glut or filthiness within his body, which is a secret hitherto was never either sufficiently taught, or perfectly learned, is to take Aniseeds three ounces, of Cumminseeds six drames, *Carthamus* a dram and half, of Fennigreek-seeds one ounce two drams, of Brimstone one ounce and a half, beat all these to a fine powder, and searse them; then take of Sallet-oyl a pint and two ounces, of honey a pint and half, and of white-wine four pints, then with as much fine white meal as will suffice, make all into a strong stiff past, and knead and work it well; this past keep in a clean cloath, for it will last long, and after your horse hath been hunted, and is at night, or in the morning exceeding thirsty, take a ball thereof as big as a mans fist, and wash and dissolve it in a gallon or two of cold water, and it will make the water look white like milk; then offer it

The scouring
of the Horse.

it the horse to drink in the dark, least the colour displease him: if he drink it, then feed him, but if he refuse to drink it, yet care not, but let him fast without drink till he take it, which assuredly he will do in twice or thrice offering; and after once he hath taken it, be then assured he will forsake any other drink for it; of this drink your Horse can never take too much, nor to oft if he have exercise, or otherwise it feeds too sore. For all inward infirmities whatsoever it is a present remedy; therefore I would not wish any horseman of vertue at any time to be without it; and being once made, it will last three or four months at least.

Ordering of a
Horse after
exercise.

After your horse hath been exercised with hunting, running train-fets, or otherwise, you shall ever cool him well in the field before you bring him home; but being come to the stable you shall neither wash nor walk, but instantly house him, give him store of fresh litter and rub him therewith, and with dry cloaths, till there be not a wet hair about him, then cloath him with his ordinary cloaths, and wisp him round: then cast another spare cloath over him, which you may abate at your pleasure, and so let him stand till it be time to feed him. And thus you may keep any hunting horse either for match or otherwise, in as good state and strength as any horseman in this Nation, though he exceed you far both in Reputation and experience.

C H A P. VI.

Of the ordering and dieting of the Running Horse.

IF any husbandman have his mind taken up only with the delight of Running-horses, which is a noble sport, and though not of so long indurance, yet equal with any before spoken of, he shall for the bettering of his knowledge give to his memory these few Rules following, by which he shall rightly order and diet him.

Of his taking
up.

First, for his taking up from stails (for these for order sake we must first begin) it shall be at the same time of the year, and after the same manner that you took up your hunting horse, and till you have unseamed him, hardened his flesh, taken away his inward Grease, and brought him to a good perfectness of wind, you shall cloath him, dress him, water him, feed him, exercise him,

him, purge him, and order him after labour, in all points, and in all things as you did your hunting Horse.

Of cloathing him.

When he is thus clean of body and wind, you shall then lay on some more cloaths than you did on your hunting Horse, to purge his body a little the more, and to make him the more apt to sweat and evacuate humours as they shall grow: the ordinary quantity whereof would be a warm narrow wollen cloath about his body on either side his heart, then a fair white sheet, a wollen cloath about it, and a canvase cloath or two above it, and before his breast a woollen cloath at least two double: he would continually stand upon clean litter, and have his stable very dark, and perfumed with Juniper, when as the strength of his dung shall annoy it.

For his dressing, it shall be in all points done as you did to your hunting Horse, only to dress him once a day is sufficient, and that ever in the afternoon: but for rubbing his limbs or body with dry cloaths or wips, you shall do as often as you come into the Stable, provided that you turn but his Cloaths up, but not take them from his body.

Of dressing him.

You shall water your running Horse as you watered your hunting Horse, and give him the same exercise after it, only you shall not bring him into the Stable of at least an hour and more after he is watered.

Of watering him.

The best food for your running Horse, is either good sweet Oats well dried, sunned and beaten, or bread made of two parts wheat and but one part beans, and boulded and sifted, and knodden, as was before shewed, only if you add to your better sort of bread the whites of twenty or thirty Eggs, and with the barm, a little Ale also, it will be much the better; for you shall not respect how little water you use at all. The hours you feed in, and the quantity of the food shall be the same, and in the same manner as was mentioned before for the hunting Horse, yet with these observations, that if your Horse be very lean, sickly, and have a weakly stomach, that then you may as before shewed, give him with his Oats a few spelted beans, or else wash his Oats in strong Ale or Bear, or in the whites of a couple of Eggs.

Of feeding him.

Touching his exercise, it consisteth in two kinds, the one ay- ring, the other coursing; ay ring, is a moderate and gentle exercise by ay ring.

Of his exercise which

which you shall use morning and evening, by riding or leading your horse a foot-pace (but riding is better and less in danger of cold) in the morning after his water up to the Hills, and in the evening after his water by the River-side, by the space of an hour or two together; and before you lead him forth to air, you shall be sure to give him a rere-egg broken into his mouth as soon as his Bridle is put on, for it will increase wind: and this ayiring you shall by no means forbear, but upon his days of purging or sweating, or when it much raineth, for then to ayr is unwholsom. Again, if your horse be very fat, you shall air before Sur-rise, and after Sun-set: but if he be lean, then you shall let him have all the strength and comfort of the Sun you can devise; and during this ayiring, you shall be sure that your horse be cloathed very warm, especially before the breast, and on each side the heart, for cold to a running horse is mortal.

**Of exercise
by coursing.**

You shall course your horse according to his strength and ability of body, that is to say, twice a week thrice, or as oft as you see cause, and you shall course him sometimes in his cloaths to make him sweat and consume his greafe, and that must be done moderately and gently: and sometime without his cloath, to increase wind, and that shall be done sharply and swiftly: you shall by keeping your horse fasting the night before, be sure that his body be empty before he do course, to wash his tongue and nostrils with vinegar, or to piss in his mouth ere you take his back, is very wholsome: you shall lead him in your hand well and warm clothed to the course, and there uncloath him, and rub his limbs well, then having courst him, after a little breath taking, cloath him again, and so ride him home, there rub him thoroughly, and let him stand till he be fully cold; which perceived, let his first meat you give him be a handful or two of the ears of Pollard Wheat; then after, his ordinary food as aforesaid.

Of Sweats.

There is also another exercise for your running horse, which is, sweats in his cloaths, either abroad or in the house. For sweats in his cloaths abroad, they are those which are taken upon the course, and are formerly spoke of, that they must be given by a moderate galloping, no man running, and as soon as your horse hath past over his course, and is in a high sweat, you shall instantly

instantly have him home, and there lay more cloths upon him, and keep him stirring till he have sweat so in the Stable an hour or more, then abate his cloaths by little and little, till he be perfectly cooled and dried; which you must further by rubbing him continually with dry cloaths, and by laying dry cloaths on and taking the wet away: but for Sweats in his cloaths, without any exercise abroad, you shall give them either when the weather is so much unseasonable, that you cannot go forth, or when your horse is so much in danger of lameness, that you dare not strain him; and you shall do it thus. First take a Blanket folded and warmed very hot, and wrap it about his body, then over it lay two or three more, and wisp that round, them over then as many cover-lids, and pin them fast and close; then make the horse stir up and down the Stable till he begin to sweat, then lay on more cloaths, and as the sweat tricketh down his face, so rub it away with dry cloaths till he have sweat sufficiently; then (as before is shewed) abate the cloaths by little and little, and rub him in every part, till he be as dry as at first.

After every course or sweat, you shall scour or purge your horse in the same manner, and with the same medicine that you did your Hunting-horse; for it is the best that can by art be invented being both a Purge and a Restorative, cleansing and comforting all the parts of a horse's body: but if you think it purgeth not enough, then you shall take twenty Raisins of the Sun, the stones pickt out, and ten Figs slit in the midst, boyl them in a pottle of fair running water, till it come to be thick, then mix it with powder of Licoras, Anniseeds, and Sugar-candy, till it come to a stiff past, then make pretty round balls thereof, and roul them up in butter, and give your horse three or four of them the next morning after his sweat or course; and ride him an hour after, and then set him up warm.

Of scouring him.

After your horse hath been courest or sweat, and is as before said cold and dry, you shall then unbridle him, give him some few wheat-eares, and then at an hour or two after give him a very sweet mash, then some bread after, then at his due hour dress him, and give him when you find him thirsty some cold water, with a ball of your Leaven dissolved in it, and so let him stand till you feed him for all night.

Ordering after exercise.

H

Course

General Rules
for a running
Horse.

Course not your horse fore for at least four or five dayes before you run your match, lest the forefeet of his limbs abate him of his speed.

Except your horse be a very foul feeder muzzle him not above two or three nights before his match, and the night before his bloody courses.

Give your horse as well his gentle courses, as his sharp courses upon the Race he must run, that he may as well find comfort as displeasure thereon.

In training your Horse observe not the number of the miles but the labour fit for your horse.

Be sure upon the Match-day that your horse be empty, and that he take his rest untroubled, till you prepare to lead him forth.

Shooe your horse ever a day before you run him, that the pain of the hammers knocks may be out of his feet.

Saddle your horse on the Race-day in the Stable before you lead him forth, and fix both the Pannel and the Girths to his back and sides with Shoo-makers wax, to prevent all dangers.

Lead your horse to his course with all gentleness, and give him leave to smell to other horses dung, that thereby he may be enticed to stale and empty his body as he goes.

When you come to the place where you must start, first rub his limbs well, then uncloath him, then take his back, and the word given, start him with all gentleness and quietness that may be, lest doing any thing rashly you happen to choak him in his own wind.

And thus much for the ordering and dieting of the Running horse, and the particularities belonging to the same.

CHAP. VII.

The ordering of the Travelling Horse.

General Rules
for a travelling
Horse.

NOW for our Husbandmans Travelling Horse, which is to carry him in his Journeys, and about his business in the Country, he shall first feed him with the best sweet hay, dry oats or dry beans and oats mixt together: in his travel he shall feed him according to his stomach, more or less, and in his rest at a certain

certain proportion; as half a Peck at each watering, is utterly sufficient.

If you travel, feed your horse early, that he may take his rest soon.

In travel, by no means wash nor walk your horse, but be sure to rub him clean.

Water him a mile before you come to your Inn, or more, as shall lye in your journey; or if you fail thereof, forbear it till next morning; for water hath often done hurt, want of water never did any.

Let your horse neither eat nor drink when he is extream hot for both are unwholsome.

When the dayes are extream hot, labour your horse morning and evening, and forbear high-noon.

Take not your Saddle off suddenly, but at leisure, and laying on the eloash, lay on the Saddle again till he be cold.

Litter your horse deep, and in the days of his rest let it also lye under him.

Dress your horse twice a day when he rests, and once when he travels.

If the horse be stoned let him go to the soyl, and be purged with grasse in May; a months time is long enough, and that grasse which grows in Orchards under Trees is best.

Let him blood Spring and Fall, for they are the best times to prevent sicknesses.

In your journeying light at every steep hill, for it is a great refreshing and comfort to your horse.

Before you sleep; every night in your journey see all your horses feet stopt with Oxe-dung, for it taketh away the heat of travel and furbating.

Many other necessary Rules there are, but so depending upon these already shewed, that who so keepeth them shall not be ignorant of any of the rest; for they differ more in name than nature.

CHAP. VIII.

How to cure all general inward sicknesses in horses, which trouble the whole body, of Fevers of all sorts Plagues, Infections, and such like.

The Cure.

Sicknesses in general are of two kinds, one offending the whole body the other a peculiar member: the first hidden and not visible, the other apparent and known by his outward demonstration. Of the first then, which offend the whole body, are Fevers of all sorts, as the Quotidian, the Tertian, the Quartan, the Continual, the Hittique, the Fevers in Autum, in Summer, or in Winter, the Fever by Surfeit, Fever Pestilent, Fever Accidental, or the general Plague, they are all known by these signs, much trembling, panting, and sweating, a sullen countenance that was wont to be cheerful, hot breath, faintness in labour, decay of stomach, and costiveness in the body; any, or all of all which when you perceive, first let the horse bleed, and after give him this drink. Take of *Selandine* roots, leaves and all a good handful, as much *Wormwood*, and as much *Rew*, wash them well and then bruise them in a Mortar, which done, boyl them in a quart of Ale well, then strain them and add to the liquor half a pound of sweet Butter, then being but luke-warm give it the horse to drink, or half an ounce of *Diapente*, in a pint of Muscadine.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Head-ach, Frenzy, or Scurvy.

The Cure.

THE signs to know these Diseases, which indeed are all of one nature, and work all one effect of mortality, are hanging down of the head, watry eyes, rage, and reeling. And the Cure is to let the horse bleed in the neck three mornings together, and every morning to take a great quantity, then after each morning blood-letting, to give the horse this drink. Take a quart of Ale, and boyl it with a big white bread crust, then take it from the fire, and dissolve three or four spoonfuls of honey in it, then luke-warm give it the horse to drink, and cover his temples over with a plaister of Pitch, and keep his head exceeding warm, let his meat be little, and his Stable dark: but to give him the former

quantity of *Diapento*, either in Muskadine or Honey-water is the best Cure.

CHAP. X.

Of the Sleeping Evil.

THe Sleeping Evil or Letharge in horſes proceeds from cold ſlegmy moiſt humors, which bind up the vital parts, & makes them dull and heavy. The ſigns are continual ſleeping, or deſire thereunto. The Cure is, to keep him much waking, and twice in one week to give him as much ſweet Soap in nature of a Pill as a Ducks egg, & then after give him to drink a little new milk and honey, which is the only cure at the firſt for this diſeaſe. But to be certain, I Pray look in my *Maſter piece*, and there you ſhall find the infirmity more largely diſcourſed of, this being but a general cure of all Caſtels, and not particularly handled of horſes, as that is.

The Cure.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Falling Evil, Planet-ſtrook, Night-Mare, or Paſſie.

THough theſe diſeaſes have ſeveral faces, and look as though there were much difference between them, yet they are in nature all one, and proceed all from one offence, which is only cold ſlegmatick humors, ingendred about the Brain, and benumbing the Senſes, weakning the members, ſometime cauſing a horſe to fall down, and then it is called the Falling Evil; ſometimes weakning but one member only, then it is called Planet-ſtrook, ſometimes oppreſſing a horſes ſtomach, and making him ſweat in his ſleep, and then it is called the Night-Mare; and ſometimes ſpoyling an eſpecial member by ſome ſtrange contraction, and then it is called a Paſſie. The Cure for any of theſe infirmities, is to give the Horſe this purging Pill. Take of *Tar* three ſpoonfulls, of ſweet butter the like quantity, beat them well together with the powder of *Lycoras*, *Aniſeed*, and *Sugar-Candy*, till it be like paſte, then make it into three round balls and put into each ball two or three cloves of Garlick, & ſo give them unto the horſe; obſerving to warm him both before and after, and keep him faſting two or three hours likewiſe both before and after.

The Cure.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Of the general Cramp, or Convulsions of Sinews.

The Cure.

CRamps are taken to be the contraction or drawing together of the sinews of any one member; but Convulsions are when the whole body, from the setting on of the head to the extreamest parts are generally contracted and stiffened. The Cure of either is, first to chafe and rub the member contracted with Vinegar, and common Oyl, and then to wrap it all over with wet Hay, or rotten Litter, or else with wet woollen cloaths, either of which is a present remedy.

CHAP. XIII.

Of any Cough or Cold whatsoever, wet or dry, for any Consumption or putrifaction of the Lungs whatsoever.

The Cure.

A Cold is got by unnatural heats, and too sudden coolings, and these Colds ingender Coughs, and those Coughs putrifaction or rottenness of the Lungs. The Cure therefore for them all in general, is to take a handful or two of the white & greenish Moss which grows upon a Oak-pole, or any old Oak-wood, and boyl it in a quart of Milk till it be thick, and being cold turned to a Jelly, then strain it, and give it the horse luke-warm every morning till his Cough end; or else take three quarters of an ounce of the Conserve of *Elicampne*, and dissolve it in a pint of Sack, and luke-warm give it the horse fasting; then ride him after it, and set him up warm, feed as at ordinary times; thus do three mornings together,

CHAP. XIV.

Of the ruining Glaunders, or the mourning of the Chine.

Take of *Auripigmentum* two drams, of *Tussilaginis* made into powder as much, then mix them together with Turpentine till they be like paste, and making thereof little Cakes, dry them before the fire; then taking a chaffing-dish of coals, and laying one or two of the cakes thereon, cover them with a Tunnel, and then the smoke rising, put the tunnel into the horses nostrils, and

and let the smock go up into his head: which done, ride the horse till he sweat. Do thus once every morning before he be watered, till the running at his nostrils cease, and the kernels under his chaps wear away.

CHAP. XV.

Of Hide bound, or consumption of the flesh.

Hide-bound, or consumption of the flesh, proceeds from unreasonable travel, disorderly diet, and many surfeits. It is known by a general dislike and leanness over the whole body and by the sticking of the skin close to the body, in such sort that it will not rise from the body. The Cure is, first to let the horse bleed, and then give him to drink three or four mornings together a quart of new milk; with two spoonfuls of honey, and one ounce of *London Treacle*: then let his food be either sodden Barley, warm Grains and Salt, or Beans spelted in a Mill, his drink Mashes.

The Cure.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Breast-pain, or any other sickness proceeding from the heart, as the Anticor, and such like.

THese Diseases proceed from too rank feeding, and much fatness; the signs are a faulting in his fore-legs, a disableness to bow down his neck, and a trembling over all his body. The Cure is, to let him bleed, and give him three mornings together two spoonfuls of *Diapense* in a quart of Ale or Beer, for it alone putteth away all infection from the heart.

The Cure.

CHAP. XVII.

Of tyred Horses.

IF your Horse be tyred either in Journeying or any Hunting-match, your best help for him is to give him warm Urine to drink: and letting him blood in the mouth to suffer him to lick up and swallow the same. Then if you can come where any Nettles are, to rub his mouth, and breathe well therewith: then gently to ride him untill you come to your resting place, where set him up very warm, and before you go to bed give him six spoonfuls of *Aque vite* to drink, and as much Provender as he will.

will eat. The next morning rub his legs with Sheeps-foot oyl, and it bring fresh nimbleness unto his sinews.

CH A P. XVIII.

Of diseases in the Stomach, as Surfeits, loathing of Meat or Drink, or such like.

IF your Horse with the glut of Provender, or eating raw food, have given such offence to his stomach that he casteth up all he eateth or drinketh, you shall first give him a comfortable drench of *Diapente*, or *Trephamton* in Ale or Beer; and then keeping him fasting let him have no food but what he eateth out of your hand, which would be bread well bak'd and old, and after every two or three bits a lock of sweet Hay: and his Drink would be onely new milk till his stomach have gotten strength, and in a bag you shall commonly hang at his nose sower brown Bread steep'd in Vinegar, at which he must ever smell, and his stomach will quickly come again to his first strength.

CH A P. XIX.

Of Foundring in the Body.

Foundring in the body is of Surfeits the mortallest and soonest gotten: it proceedeth from intemperate riding a horse when he is fat, and then suddenly suffering him to take cold; then washing a fat horse, there is nothing sooner bringeth this Infirmary. The signs are sadness of countenance, staring hair, stiffness of limbs, and loss of belly. And the Cure is only to give him wholsom strong meat, as bread of clean beans, and warm drink and for two or three mornings together a quart of Ale brewed with Pepper and Cinnamon, and an ounce of *London Treacle*.

CH A P. XX.

Of the Hungry Evil.

The hungry Evil, is an unnatural and over-halty greediness in a horse to devour his meat faster than he can chew it, and is only known by his greedy snatching at his meat, as if he would devour it whole. The Cure is to give him to drink Milk and wheat-meal mixt together by a quart at a time, and to feed him with provender by a little and little till he forsake it.

CH A P.

The Cure.

The Cure.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the diseases of the Liver, as Inflammations, Obstructions, and Consumptions.

THe Liver, which is the vessel of blood, is subject to many diseases, according to the distemperature of the blood, and the signs to know it, is a stinking breath, and a mutual looking towards his body. And the Cure is to take *Aristolochia longa*, and boyl it in running water, till the half part be consumed, and let the horse drink continually thereof, and it will cure all evils about the Liver, or any inward conduits of blood. The Cure.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the diseases of the Gall, and especially of the Yellows.

FROM the overflowing of the Gall, or rather want of the Gall, which is the vessel of Choler, spring many mortal diseases, especially the yellows, which is an extream faint mortal sickness, if it be not prevented betime: the signs are yellowness of the eyes and skin, and chiefly underneath his upper lip next unto his fore-teeth, a suddain and faint falling down by the high-way, or in the Stable, and universal sweat over all the body. The Cure is, first to let the horse blood in the neck in the mouth and under the eyes; then take two pennyworth of *Saffron*, which being dryed, and made into fine powder, mixt with sweet butter, and in manner of a Pill give it in balls to the horse three mornings together: let his drink be warm, and his hay sprinkled with water. A quart of a strong decoction of *Selladine* helps it also. The Cure.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the sickness of the Spleen.

THe Spleen, which is the vessel of Melancholly, when it is overcharged therewith, grows painful, hard and great, in such sort, that sometimes it is visible. The signs to know it, is much groaning, hasty feeding, and a continual looking to his left side onely. The cure is *Egrymony*, and boyl a good quantity of it in the water which the horse shall drink; and chopping the leaves The Cure.

leaves small; mix them very well, with sweet *May-butter*, and give the horse two or three good round balls thereof, in the manner of Pills.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the Dropfie, or evil habit of the body.

THE Dropfie is that evil habit of the body, which ingendred by surfeits and unreasonable labour, altereth the colours and complexions of horses, and changeth the hairs in such an unnatural sort, that a man shall not know the beast, with which he hath been most familiar. The Cure is, to take a handful or two of *Wormwood*, and boyling it in Ale or Beer, a quart or better, give it the horse to drink luke-warm, morning and evening, and let him only drink his water at noon-time of the day.

The Cure.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the Chollick, Belly-ache and Belly-bound.

THE Chollick or Belly-ache is a fretting, gnawing, or swelling of the Belly, or great bag, proceeding from windy humors, or from eating of green corn, or pulse, hot grains without salt or labour, or bread drow-bak'd. And Belly-bound, is when a horse cannot dung. The Cure of the Chollick or Belly-ache is, to take good store of the herb *Dill*, and boyl it in the water you give your horse to drink; but if he cannot dung, then you shall boyl in his water good store of the herb called *Fennegreek*, and it will make him loose without danger of hurting.

The Cure.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Laxe or Bloody Flux.

THE Laxe, or Bloody flux, is an unnatural looseness in a horses body, which not being stayed, will for want of other excrement, make a horse void blood only. The Cure is, take a handful of the herb *Shepherd's purse*, and boyl it in a quart of strong Ale, and when it is luke-warm, take the seeds of the herb *Woad*, or flaxseed, and put it therein, and give it the horse to drink.

The Cure.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the falling of the Fundament.

THis cometh through milke and weakness, and the Cure is, take *Town-Cresses*, and having dreyed them to powder, with your hand put up the Fundament, and then strew the powder thereon; after it, lay a little honey thereon, and then strew more of the powder, mixt with the powder of *Cummin*, and it helpeth. The Cure.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of Bots and Worms of all sorts.

THe Bots and gnawings of Worms is a grievous pain, and the signs to know them, is the horses oft beating his belly, and tumbling and wallowing on the ground, with much desire to lye on his back. The Cure is, take the leaves chopt of the herb *Savyn*, and mix it with honey and butter, and make two or three balls thereof, make the horse swallow them down, and it will help him. The Cure.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the pain in the kidneys, pain-piss, or the Stone.

ALL these distastes spring from one ground, which is only gravel and hard matter gathered together in the Kidneys, and so stopping the conduits of Urine. The signs are only that the horse will often strain to piss but cannot. The cure is to take a handful of *Maiden-hair*, and steep it all night in a quart of strong Ale, and give it the horse to drink every morning till he be well: this will break any stone whatsoever in a horse. The Cure.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the Strangulation.

THis is a forenefs in the horses yard, and a hot burning smarting when he pisseth: the signs are, he will piss oft, yet but a drop or two at once. The cure is, to boyl in the water which he drinketh, good store of the herb *Moyb*, or *Hogg-Fennel*, and it will cure him. The Cure.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of pissing Blood.

The Cure.

THis cometh with over-travelling a Horse, or travelling a Horse sore in the winter when he goeth to grass. The cure is, take *Aristolochia longa* a handful, and boyl it in a quart of Ale, and give it to the horse drink luke-warm, and give him all so rest.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the Colt-eil, mattering of the yard, falling of the yard,
shedding the seed.

The Cure.

ALL these evils proceed from much lust in a horse; and the cure is, the powder of the Herb *Avis*, and the leaves of *Betony*; stamp them with White-wine to a moist Salve, and anoint the sore therewith, and it will heal all imperfection in the yard: but if the horse shed his seed, then beat Venice Turpentine and Sugar together, and give him every morning a good round ball thereof, untill the flux stay.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of the particular diseases in Mares, barrenness, consumption, rage of love, casting Foals, hardness to foal, and how to make a Mare cast her Foal.

IF you'll have your Mare barren, let good store of the herb *Agnus castus* be boyled in the water she drinketh. If you would have her fruitful, then boyl good store of *Motherwort* in the water which she drinketh. If she loose her belly, which sheweth a consumption of the womb, you shall then give her a quart of Brine to drink, *Mugwort* being boyled therein. If your Mare through pride of keeping grow into extream lust, so that she will neglect her food through the violence of her fleshly appetite, as it is often seen amongst them, you shall house her for two or three dayes, and give her every morning a ball of butter and *Agnus castus* chopt together. If you would have a Mare to cast a Foal, take a handful of *Dittany*, and boyl it in a quart of Ale and it will deliver her presently. If she cannot Foal, take the herb *Horsemint*, and either dry it or stamp it, and take the powder

der or the juice, and mix it with strong Ale, and give it the Mare, and it will help her. If your Mare from former bruising or strokes be apt to cast her Foals, as many are, you shall keep her at grass very warm, and once in a week, give her a good warm mash of drink, this secretly knitteth beyond expectation.

CHAP. XXXIV.

*Of drinking Venom, as Horse-leaches, Hens-dung, or
such like.*

IF your Horse have drunk Horse-leaches, Hens-dung, feathers, or such like venomous thing, which you shall know by his panting, swelling, or scouring, you shall take the herb *Sow-bi-ble*, and drying it, beat it into powder, and put three sponfuls thereof into a quart of Ale and give it the horse to drink.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of Suppositories, Clysters, and Purgations,

IF your horse by sickness, strict diet or too vehement travel grow dry and costive in his body, as it is ordinary: the easiest means in extremity to help him, is to give him a Suppository: the best of which is, to take a candle of four in the pound, and cut off five inches at the bigger end, and thrusting it up a good way with your hand into his fundament, presently clap down his tail, and hold it hard to his Tuel a quarter of an hour, or half an hour, and then give him leave to dung: but if this be not strong enough, then you shall give him a Clyster, and that is take four handfuls of the herb *Anise*, and boyl it in a pottle of running water till half be consumed, then take the Decoction, and mix it with a pint of Sallet-oyl, and a pretty quantity of Salt, & with a Clyster-pipe give it at his Tuel: But if this be too weak, then give him a purgation thus, Take twenty Raisins of the Sun without stones, and ten Figs slit, boyl them in a pottle of running water till it come to a Jelly, then mix it with the powder of Lycoris, Anniseeds, and Sugar-candy, till it be like paste, then make it into round balls, and roul it in Sweet butter, and so give it to the horse, to the quantity of three Hen-eggs.

The Cure.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of Needing and Frictions.

There be other two excellent helps for sick horses; as Frictions and Needings, the first to comfort the outward parts of the body, when the vital powers are astonished: the other to purge the head when it is llopt with phlegm, cold or other thick humors. And of Frictions, the best is Vinegar and Patch-grease melted together, and very hot chased into the horses body against the hair. And to make a horse neefe, there is nothing better than to take a Bunch of Pellitory of Spain, and binding it unto a stick, thrust it up a horses nostrils, and it will make him neefe without hurt or violence.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of diseases in the eyes, as watry eyes, blood-shotten eyes, dim eyes, Moon-eyes, stroke in the eye, wart in the eye, inflammation in the eye, Pearl, Pin, Web, or Idaw.

Unto the eye belongeth many diseases, all which have their true signs in their names, and as touching that which is watry, blood-shotten, dim, moon, stricken or inflamed, they have all one cure. The cure is, take Wormwood, and beat it in a Mortar with the gall of a Bell, strain it, and anoint the horses eyes therewith, and it is an approved remedy. But for the Wart, Pearl, or Pin or Web, which are evils grown in, and upon the eye to take them off, take the juice of the herb Betin, and wash his eyes therewith, and it will wear the spots away. For the Flaw every Smith can cut it out.

The Cure.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of the Influx humors in the eye, Pale-evil, Fistula, swelling, after blood-letting, any gall or bark, Canker in the Winkers, Snuff, Wens, Navel, or any bellow Ulcer.

These Diseases are so apparent and common, that they need no further description but their names, and the most certain cure is to take clay of a Mud or Lome-wall, without Lime, the straw and all, and boyling it in strong Vinegar, apply it plaster-
wise

The Cure.

wife to the fore, and it will of its own nature search to the bottom and heal it; provided, that if you see any dead or proud fleisharife, that then you either eat or cut it way.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of the Vives.

FOR the *Vives*, which is an inflammation of the kernels between the chap and the neck of the horse; take Pepper one penny-worth, of *Swine-grasse* one Spoonful, the juice of a handfull of Rew, Vinegar two Spoonfuls, mix them together, and then put it equally into both the horses ears, and then tye them up with two flat laces, then shake the ears, that the medicine may go down, which done, let the horse bleed in the neck, and in the temple-veins, and it is a certain cure.

CHAP. XL.

Of the Strangle, or any Boyl, Bitch, or other Imposthume whatsoever.

ALL these diseases are of one nature, being only hard Bylles or imposthumes gathered together by evil humours, either between the chaps, or else where on the body. The cure is, take *Southernwood*, and dry it to powder, and with Barly-meal and the yelk of an Egg make it into a Salve, and lay it to the Imposthume, and it will ripen it, break it, and heal it.

CHAP. LI.

Of the Canker in the Nose, or any other part of the body.

TO heal any Canker in what part soever it be, take the juice of *Plantane*, as much *Vinegar*, and the same weight of the powder of *Alum*, and with it anoint the sore twice or thrice a day, and it will kill it and cure it.

CHAP. XLII.

Of stanching of Blood whether it be at the Nose, or proceed from any wound.

IF your horse bleed violently at the nose, and it will not be staid, then you shall take *Bezoyn* and stamp it in a Mortar with Bay-salt or other white Salt, and stop it into the horses nose, or apply

ply to the wound, and it will stanch it, but if you be suddenly taken; as riding by the high-way, or otherwise, and cannot get this herb, you shall take any wollen cloath, or any Felt-hat and with a knife scrape a fine Lint from it, and apply it to the bleeding place, and it will stanch it presently.

CHAP. XLIII.

Of the diseases in the mouth, as bloody Rists, Ligs, Lampas, Camery, Inflammation, Tongue-hurt, or the Barbs.

IF you find any infirmity in your horses mouth, as the bloody Rists, which are chaps or rifts in the palate of the horses mouth, the ligs, which are little pustles or bladders within the horses lips: the Lampas, which is an excretion of flesh above the teeth: the Camery, which is little warts in the roof of the mouth: Inflammations, which are Blisters: Barbs, which are two little paps under the tongue, or any hurt on the tongue by bit or otherwise, you shall take the leaves of Wormwood, and the leaves of *Sherrwin*, and beat them in a Mortar with a little honey, and with it annoint the sores, and it will heal them. As for the Lampas, they must be burnt away, which the ignorantest Smith can easily do.

The Cure.

CHAP. XLIV.

Of pain in the Teeth or loose Teeth.

FOr any pain in the Teeth, take Betony and seeth it in Ale or Venegar till a half part be consumed, and wash all the gums therewith: but if they be loose, then only rub them with the leaves of *Elicampaga*, or *Horse-chelm* after they have been let blood, and it will fasten them.

CHAP. XLV.

Of the Crick in the Neck.

FOr the Crick in the Neck, you shall first ease it with the Friction before specified, and then annoint and bath it with Sope and Vinegar boyled together.

CHAP.

CHAP. XLVI.

*Of the falling in the Crest, manginess of the Main, or
shedding of the hair.*

ALl these diseases proceed from poverty, milke, or over-riding; and the best cure of the falling of the Crest, is blood letting, and proud keeping, with store of meat; for strength & fatness ever will raise up the Crest; but if the main be mangy you shall anoint it with butter, and Brimstone, and if the hair fall away, then take Southernwood and burn it to ashes, then take those ashes, and mixing them with common oyl, anoint the place therewith, and it will bring hair presently, smooth, thick, and fair.

CHAP. XLVII.

Of pain in the Withers.

AHorses Withers are subject to many griefs and swellings which proceed from cold humors, sometimes from evil saddles, therefore if at any time you see any swelling about them, you shall take the herb Hearts-tongue and boyl it with the oyl of Roses, and very hot apply it to the fore, and it will allwage it, or else break it and heal it.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Of swaying the Back, or weakness in the Back.

THese two infirmities are dangerous, and may be eased, but never absolutely cured: therefore where you find them, take Colewort and boyl them in oyl, and mixing them with a little Bean meal charge the Back, and it will strengthen it.

CHAP. XLIX.

*Of Itch in the rayl, or of the general Scab and Manginess,
or of the Farcy*

FOR any of these diseases, take fresh grease, and yellow Arnick mix them together, and where the Manginess or Itch is, there rub it hard in, the sore being made raw: But if it be for Farcy, then with a Knife slit all the Knots, both hard and soft, & then rub in the Medicine: which done, tie up the Horse, so as he may

may not come to bite himself, and then after he hath stood two or three hours, take old piss and salt boyl'd together, provided alwayes that you first let him blood, and take good store from him, and also give him every morning a strong scouring or a strong purge, both which are shewed before.

CHAP. L.

Of any halting which cometh by strain, or stroake either before or behind from the shoulders or hips, down to the hoof.

THere be many infirmities which make a horse halt, as pinching the shoulder, wrench in the shoulder, wrench in the nether joynts, splatting the shoulder, shoulder pight, strains in the joynts, and such like, all which since they happen by one accident, as namely, by the violence of some slip or strain, they may be cured by one Medicine, and it is thus: After you have found where the grief is, as you may do by griping and pinching every several member, then where he most complaineth, there is his most grief. You shall take (if the strain be new) Vinegar, Bole-armenick, the whites of Eggs and Bean-flower, and having beaten them to a perfect salve, lay them very hot to the fore place, and it will cure it; but if the strain be old, then take Vinegar and Butter, and melting them together with Wheat bran, make it into a pultis, and lay it to the fore as hot as may be, and it will without doubt take away the grief.

CHAP. LI.

Of Foundring in the Feet.

OF foundring there be two sorts, a dry and a wet: the dry foundring is incurable; the wet is thus to be helpt: First, pare all the soles of his feet so thin, that you may see the quick then let him blood at every toe, and let them bleed well, then stop the vein with Tallow and Rosen, and having tackt hollow shooes on his feet, stop them with Bran, Tarre and Tallow, as boyling hot as may be, and renew it once in two days, for a week together, then exercise him much, and his feet will come to their true use and nimbleness.

CHAP.

CHAP. LII.

Of the Splent, Crab, Bone-spaven, or any knobby or bony excreffion or Ring-bone.

A Splent is a bony excreffion under the Knee or the fore-legg, the Curb is the like behind the hinder hough, the Spaven is the like on the inside of the hinder hough, and the Ring-bone is the like on the cronet of the hoof. And the cure is, first upon the top of the excreffion, make a slit with your knife the length of a Barly-corn, or a little more, and then with a fine cornet raise the skin from the bone, and having made it hollow, the compass of the excreffion, and no more; take a little lint, and dip it into the Oyl of *Origanum*, and thrust it into the whole and cover the knob, and so let it abide till you see it rot, and that nature casteth out both the medicine and the core. As for the Ring-bone you shall need to scarrifie and annoit it with the oyl only.

The Cure.

CHAP. LIII.

Of the Malander, Selander, Pain-scratches, Mellot, Mules, Crown-scabs, and such like.

FOR any of these Sorances, you shall take Verdigrease and soft grease, and grinding them together to an Oyntment, put it in a Box by it self; then take Wax, Hogs-grease, and Turpentine, of each alike, and being melted together, put a salve into another Box: then when you come to dress the sore; after you have taken off the scab and made it raw, you shall annoit it with your green salve of *Verdigrease* and fresh grease only for two or three days; it is a sharp salve, and will knit the cankerous humor: then when you see the sore look fair, you shall take two parts of the yellow salve, and one part of the green salve, and mixing them together, annoit the sore therewith till it be whole, making it stronger or weaker as you shall find occasion.

CHAP. LIV.

Of an upper Attaint, or nether Attaint, or any hurt by over-reaching.

THese attaints or strokes or cuts by over-reaching either on the back sinew of the fore-leg, on the heels or nether joynts
and

and may be safely healed by the same former medicine and means which healeth the Malander or Selandier, in the former Chapter : only for your over-reaches, you shall before you apply your salve lay the fore plain and open, without hollownes, and wash it with heer and salt, or vinegar and salt.

CHAP. LV.

Of the infirmitias of hoofs, as false quarters, loose hoofs, casting hoofs, hoof bound, hoof running, hoof brittle, hoof hurt, hoof soft, hoof hard, or general to preserve hoofs.

THe hoof is subject to many miseries : as first to false quarters, which cometh by pricking, and must be helpt by good shoeing, where the shoe must bear on every part of the foot, but upon the false quarters only. If the hoof be loose, anoint it with pitch of *Burgundy*, and it will knit it : if it be clean cast off, then pitch of *Burgundy* and tallow melted together, will bring a new, if it be bound or strained, it must be very well opened at the heels, the soal kept moist, and the coronet anointed with the fat of Bacon and Tar. If the frush of the feet run with stinking matter, it must be stoppt with Soot, Turpentine, and Bole-armenick mixt together : if it be brittle or broken, then anoint it with Pitch and Linseed Oyl, molten to a soft salve ; if it be soft then stop it with Sope, and the ashes of a burnt Felt mixt together ; if the hoofs be hard, lay hot burning Cinders upon them and then stop them with Tow and Tallow : and generally for the preserving of all good hoofs, anoint them daily with the sward or rind of fat Bacon.

CHAP. LV.

Of the blood-spaven, or hough-bony, or any other unnatural swelling, from what cause soever it proceedeth.

THese two sorances, or pustules or soft round swellings, the first on the inside of the hinder, hough, and the other on the very huckle on the hough behind, they are soft and very fore ; and the Cure is, first to take up the vein above, and let it bleed only from below, then having knit it last with two shoo-makers ends

on

on both sides the slit, cut the vein in two pieces: then take Linseed and bruise it in a Morter, then mix it with Cow-dung and heat it in a frying-pan, and so apply it to the swelling only, and if it break and run, then heal it with a plaister of pitch, and the horse shall never be troubled with Spaven more: but if the swelling come by strain or bruise, then take patch-grease, and melting it, anoint the sore therewith, holding a hot Iron near it to sink in the grease, then fold a linnen cloath about it, and it will assuage all swellings whatsoever.

CHAP. LVII.

Of Wind-galls.

These are little blebs, or soft swellings on each side the Fetlock, procured by much travel on hard and stony ways. The Cure.
The Cure is to prick them and to let out the Jelly, and then dry up the sore with a plaister of pitch.

CHAP. LVIII.

Of Enterfairing or Shack-gall, or any gallings.

Enterfairing is hewing one legge on another, and striking off the shinne, it proceedeth from weaknesse or straitnesse of the horses pace; and Shackle-gall is any gall underneath the Fetlock. The Cure.
The cure is, to anoint them with Turpentine and Verdigrease mixt together, or Turpentine alone, if it rankle not too much.

CHAP. LIX.

Hurts on the Cronet, as the Quitter-bone, or Matlong.

The Quitter-bone is a hollow Ulcer on the top of the cronet, and so is the Matlong, and the Cure is; First, to taint it with Verdigrease untill you have eaten out the core, and made the wound very clean; then you shall heal it up with the same salves that you heal the Scratches, The Cure.

CHAP.

CHAP. LX.

*Of Wounds in the foot, as gravelling, pricking, figgs:
retait or cloying.*

IF your horse have any wound in his foot, by what mischance soever, you shall first search it, and see that it be clear of any nayl, point, or other splint to annoy it, then wash it very well with white Wine and Salt, and after taint it with the Oyntment called *Egyptiacum*, and then lay hot upon the taint with *Flax-burds*, *Turpentine*, *Oyl* and *Wax* mingled together, and anoint all the top of the hoof and coronet with *Bole-armenick* and *Vinegar*: do this once a day untill the sore be whole.

CHAP. LXI.

To draw out a Stub, or Thorn.

TAKE the herb Dittany, and bruise it in a Mortar with *Black Soap*, and lay it to the sore; and it will draw out the splent iron, thorn, or stub.

CHAP. LXII.

Of the Aubury, or Tetter.

The Cure.

THE *Aubury* is a bloody Wart on any part of the Horses body and the Tetter is a Cancerous Ulcer like it: The cure of both is with a hot iron to sear the one plain to the body and to scarrifie the other; then take the juyce of *Plantane*, and mix it with *Vinegar*, *Honey*, and the powder of *Allom*, and with it anoint the sore till it be whole.

CHAP. LXIII.

Of the Cords or Stringhalt.

THIS is an unnatural bending of the sinews, which imperfection, a horse bringeth into the world with him; and therefore it is certain it is incurable, and not painful, but only an eye-sore, yet the best way to keep it from worse inconvenience, is to bathe his limbs in the decoction of *Coleworts*.

CHAP. LXIV.

Of Spur-galling, or fretting the skin, and hair.

FOR this there is nothing better than piss and salt, with which wash the sore daily.

CH H P. LXV.

Of healing any old Sore or Wound.

FRESH Butter, and the herb *Ameos*, chopt and beaten together to a salve will heal any wound or any old sore.

CHAP. LXVI.

Of Sinews being cut.

IF the Horses sinews be cut, take the leaves of wild *Nep* or *Woodbine*, and beating them in a mortar with *May butter*, apply it to the sore, and it will knit the sinews.

CHAP. LXVII.

Of eating away any dead flesh.

TAKE *Scrubwort*, and lay it in a red dock leaf, and roast it in the hot Cinders, and lay it to the sore, and it will eat away any dead flesh. So will *Verdigrease*, burnt *Allom*, or *Lime*. The Cure.

CHAP. LXVIII.

Of Knots in the Joynts.

PATCH-grease applyed as before shewed for swellings, will take away any hard Knots in the flesh, or upon the sinews.

CHAP. LXIX.

Of venomous Wounds, as biting with a mad Dog, tuske of Bores, Serpents or such like

FOR any of these mortal or venomous Wounds, take *Tarrow*, *Calamint*, and the grains of *Wheat*, and beat them in a mortar with water of *Southernwood*, and make it into a salve: and lay it to the sore, and it will heal it safely.

CHAP. LXX.

Of Lice or Niss.

THIS filthiness of vermine is bred in a Horse through unnatural dislike and poverty: The Cure is, take the juyce of *Beets* and *Stavesacre* beaten together, and with it anoint the Horses Body over, and it will make him clean. The Cure.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXII.

Of defending a Horse from Flies.

Take the juyce of Pellitory of Spain, and mixing it with milk anoint the Horses Belly therewith, and no Flies will trouble him.

CHAP. LXXII.

Of broken Bones, or Bones out of joynt.

After you have placed the Bones in their true places, take the *Fersmund*, and beat it in a mortar with the Oyl of Swallows, and anoint all the members; then splent it, and roult it up, and in fifteen dayes the Bones will knit and be strong.

CHAP. LXXIII.

Of drying up sores when they be almost whole.

Allom burnt, unslak'd Lime, the ashes of an old shoe-sole burnt, or Oyfter-shells burnt; any of these simply by themselves, will dry up any sore, though never so moist.

CHAP. LXXIV.

A most famous Receipt to make a Horse that is lean, and full of inward sicknesses sound and fat in fourteen dayes, having been often approved of.

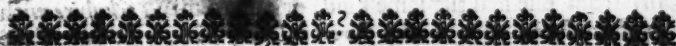
Take of Wheat meal six pound, Anniseeds two ounces, Cummin seed six drams, Carthamus one dram and a half, Fenugreek seeds one ounce and two drams, Brimstone one ounce and a half, Sallet oyl one pint, Honey one pound and a half, White Wine four pints; this must be made into paste, the hard simples being pounded into power, and finely searst, and then kneaded together and so made into balls as big as a mans fist, then every watering consume one of those balls into his cold water which he drinketh for morning and evening for fifteen dayes together and if at the first he be dainty to drink the water, yet care not but lett him fast till he drink it, and after he begins to take it, he will drink it with great greediness.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXV.

How to make a white Star.

Slit the Horses Fore-head the length of your Star, and then raise the Skin up with a cronet, and put in a plate of Lead as big as the Star, and let it remain so two or three dayes together, and then let it out and press down the Skin with your hand, that Hair will fall away, and white will come in the place: or to scald his face or Skin with a sower Apple roasted, will bring white Hair: But to make a black Star or a Red Star in a Horses Fore-head, I refer it for you to look and approve of my *Master-Piece*, which belongeth only to that, for to be exactly discoursed of, that being only a general cure of all Cattle.

The end of the Horse.

The general Cure and Ordering of the Bull, Cow,
Calf or Oxe.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Bull, Cow, Calf or Oxe, their shape and breed, use,
choice, and preservation.*

FOR as much as the Male of all Creatures are the principal in the breed and generations of things, and that the Fruit which issueth from their Seed participateth most with their outward shapes, and inward qualities, I think fittest in this place, where I intend to treat of Horned Cattle and Neat, to speak first of the choice of a fair Bull, being the breeders principallest Instrument of profit. You shall understand then, that of our English Carvel, (for I will not speak of those in Italy, and other foreign Countries, as other Authors do, and forget mine own) the best are bred in *Yorkshire, Darbyshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire, Lincolnshire, Gloucestershire, and Somersetshire*, Those

Of not mixing
a Id making of
races.

those that were bred in *York-shire*, *Darby-shire*, *Lancashire* and *Stafford-shire*, are generally all black of colour, and they whose blackness is purest, and their Hairs like velvet, white with black tips; they are of statly shape, big, round & well huckled together in every member, short joyned and most comely to the Eye so that they are esteemed excellent in the Market: those in *Lincoln-shire* are for the most part Pyde, with more white then the other colours, their horns little and crooked, of bodies exceeding tall, long and large, lean and thin thighed, strong hoved, not apt to sorbate, and are indeed fittest to labour and draught, those in *Somerset-shire* and *Glocester-shire*, are generally of a blood red colour, in all shapes like unto those in *Lincoln-shire*, and fittest for their uses. Now to mix a race of these and the black ones together is not good, for their shapes, and colours are so contrary, that their issues are very uncomely: therefore I would wish all men to make their breeds, either simply from one and the same kind, or else to mix *York-shire* with *Stafford-shire*, with *Lanca-shire* or *Darby-shire*, with one of the black races, and so likewise *Lincoln-shire* with *Somerset-shire*, or *Somerset-shire* with *Glocester-shire*.

The shape of
the Bull.

Now for the shapes of your Bull: he should be of a sharp and quick countenance, his horns the larger the better, his Neck fleshy, his belly long and large, his fore-head broad and curled, his eyes black and large, his ears rough within, and hair like Velvet his Muzzel large and broad at the upper Lip, but narrow and small at the neather, his Nostrils crooked within, yet wide and open, his dew-lap extending from his neather Lip down to his fore-booths large side, thin and hairy, his breast rough and big, his Shoulders large, broad and deep; his ribs broad and wide, his back straight and flat, even to the setting on of his tayle, which would stand high, his huckle bones round and fair appearing, making his buttocks square, his thighs round, his Legs strait and short joyned, his Knees round and big, his hoofs or claws long and hollow, his tayl long and bush-haired, his Pisle round and also well haired. These Bulls as they are for breed, so they are excellently good for the draught, only they naturally draw better singly, like horses, then in the yoke, like Oxen. the reason as I suppose being, because they can hardly be macht in an equal manner.

The use of
Bulls.

Now

Now for the Cow : you shall chuse her of the same Country with your Bull, and as near as may be of one colour, only her bag or udder would ever be white, with four teats and no more her belly would be round and large, her forehead broad and smooth, and all other parts such as are before shewed in the male kind. Of the Cow,
and her shape.

The use of the Cow is two fold, either for the Dairy or for breed : the Red Cow giveth the best milk, and the black Cow bringeth forth the goodliest Calf. The young Cow is the best for breed, yet the indifferent old are not to be refused That Cow which giveth milk longest is best for both Purposes, for she which giveth milk not long, but becomes dry, looseth half her Profit, and is less fit for teeming: for commonly they are subject to feed, and that straineth the Womb or Matrix. Of her Use.

Now for the calves ; there are two ways of breeding them, the one to let them run with their Dams all the year, which is best, and maketh the goodliest beast ; the other to take them from their Dams , after their first sucking, and so bring them up upon the finger, with flotten milk, the cold only being taken away and no more ; for to give a young Calf hot milk, is present death, or very dangerous. If your Calf be calved in five days after the change, which is called the *Prime*, do not rear it, for most assuredly it will have the Sturdy, therefore preserve it only for the Butcher ; also when you preserve those male calves , which shall be Bulls, then geld the rest for Oxen, and the younger they are gelt the better ; the best time for rearing of Calves is from *Michaelmas* till *Candlemas*. A Calf would be nourished with milk twelve weeks, only a fortnight before you wean it from milk , let the milk be mixt with water. After your Calf hath drunk one moneth, you shall take the finest, sweetest and softest hay you can get, and putting little wisps into cloven sticks , place them so as the Calf may come to them and learn to eat Hay. After our Ladies day, when the weather is fair, you may turn your Calves to grafs, but by no means let it be rank, but short and sweet, so that he may get it with some labour. Of Calves,
and their nourishing.

Now of the Oxe ; you shall understand that the larger are the best and most profitable, both for draught or feeding, for he is the strongest to indure labour, and best able to contain both flesh and Observations.

Of his Food
for labour.

Oxen to feed
for the But-
cher.

and tallow. Now for his shape it differeth nothing from that of the Bull, only his Face would be smooth, and his Belly deeper. That Oxe is fittest for the yoke which is of gentle nature, and most familiar with the Man. In matching your Oxen for the yoke, let them be near as may be, of one height, Spirit and strength, for the stronger will ever wrong the weaker, and the duller will injure him that is of free Spirit, except the driver be carefull to keep the dull Oxe to his labour; Oxen for the yoke would by no means be put beyond their ordinary pace: for violence in travel heats them, heat breeds surfeits, and surfeits those diseases which makes them unapt to feed or for any other use of goodness. Your oxe for the Yoke will labour well with Barley-straw or Pease-straw, and for blend fodder, which is Hay and straw mixed together, he will desire no better feeding.

Now for your Ox to feed, he would as much as might be, be ever lusty and young of years; or if old, yet healthful and unbruised, which you shall know by a good taile, and a good Pyzel, for if the Hair of one or both be lost, then he is a waster, and he will be long in feeding. If you do see the Ox doth lick himself all over, it is a good sign that he is market-able and well fed; for it shews soundness, and that the Beast taketh a joy in himself: yet whilst he doth so lick himself he feedeth not, for his own pride hindreth him, and therefore the Husbandman will lay the Ox's own dung upon his hide, which will make him leave licking and sell to his Food. Now if you go to chuse a fat Beast you shall handle his hindmost Rib, and if it be soft and loose like down, then it shews th Ox is outwardly well fed; so doth soft huckle-bones, and a big natch round and knotty: if his Cod be big and full, it shews he is well tallowed, and so doth the crop behind the Shoulders, if it be a Cow, then handle her Navil, and if that be big, round and soft, surely she is well tallowed. Many other observations there are, but they be so well known, and common in every mans use, that they need no curious demonstration.

To preserve
Cattel in
health.

Now for the preservation of these Cattel in good and perfect health, it shall be meet that for the young and lusty, & indeed generally for all sorts, except Calves, to let them blood twice in the year, namely the Spring and Fall, the Moon being in any of the
lower

lower signs, and also to give them to drink of the pickle of *Olives*, mixed with a head of *Garlick* bruised therein; and for your Calves, be only careful that they go not too soon to graze, and small danger is to be feared. Now notwithstanding all a mans carefulness, Beasts dayly do get infirmities, and often fall into mortal extremities: peruse therefore these Chapters following, and you shall find cure for every particular Disease.

CHAP. II.

Of the Fever in Cattle.

Cattle are most subject unto a Fever, and it cometh either from surfeit of blood, being raw and musty, or from Flux of cold humors ingendred by cold keeping: the signs are trembling, heavy eyes, a foaming mouth, and much groaning: and the cure is, *you shall let him bleed; and then give him to drink a quart of Ale, in which is boyled, three or four Roots of Plantane, and two spoonfuls of the best London Treacle, and let his Hay be sprinkled with Water.*

The Cure.

CHAP. III.

Of any inward sickness in Cattle.

For any inward sickness or drooping in Cattle, take a quart of strong Ale, and boyl it with a handful of Wormwood, and half a handful of Rue; then strain it, and add to it two spoonful of the juyce of Garlick, and as much of the juyce of Housleek, and as much *London Treacle*, and give it the Beast to drink being no more but luke-warm.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Disease in the Head, as the Sturdy or Turning evil.

THis disease of the Sturdy is known by a continual turning about of the Beast in one place; and the cure is to cast the Beast, and having made feet fast, to slit the upper part of his forehead cross-wise about four inches each way, then turning up the Skin and laying the Skull bare, cut a piece out of the Skull two inches square or more; then look, and next unto the panicle of the Brain, you shall see a bladder lye full of water and blood, which

The Cure.

which you shall very gently take out, and throw away; then anoint the place with warm fresh Butter, turn down the Skins, and with a needle and a little Red silk, stitch it close together; then lay on a hot Plaister of Oyl, Turpentine, Wax, and a little Rosin melted together with Flax-hurds, and so folding warm woollen cloath about the head, let the beast rise, and so remain three or four days ere you dress it again, and then heal it up like another wound, only observe in this cure, by no means touch the brain, for that is mortal, and then the help is both common, and most easie.

CHAP. V.

Of Diseases in the eyes of Cattle, as the Haw, a Streak Inflammation, Weeping, or the Pinn or Webb.

FOR any general forenefs in the eyes of Cattle, take the water of *Eye-bright*, mixt with juyce of *Houfleeke*, and wash them therewith, and it will recover them: but if a Haw breed herein then you shall cut it out, which every simple Smith can do. But for a Streak, Inflammation, Pin or Web, which breeds excrescences upon the eyes; take a new laid Egge, and put out half the white: then fill it up with Salt, and a little Ginger, and roast it extream hard in hot Cinders: which done, beat it to powder shell and all; but before you roast it, wrap it in a wet cloath, and put of this powder into the beasts eye, and it will heal and cure it.

CHAP. VI.

Of Diseases in the mouth, as Barbs under the Tongue, blain on the Tongue, Teeth loose, or Tongue venom'd.

THose Barbs, or paps which grow under the tongues of Cattle, and being inflamed do hinder them from feeding, you shall with a keen pair of Sheers cut away close by the flesh, and if they bleed much, (as they will do if they be rank) you shall then with a red hot bodkin sear them, and drop on the top of the seared places a drop or two of Rosin and butter mixt together; but if they bleed not, then only rub them with Sage and Salt, and they will heal; Now for the Blain on the tongue, of some called the Tirlain, it is a Blister which groweth at the roots

roots of the tongue, and cometh through heat of the stomach and much chafing, and is oft very mortal, for it will rise so suddenly and so big that it will stop the wind of the Beast. The Cure is, to thrust your hand into the mouth of the Beast, and drawing out his tongue, with your nayl to break the blister, and then to wash the sore place with strong brine or Sage, Salt, and water: if you find more blisters then one, break them all, and wash them, and it is a present cure. Now for loose teeth, you shall let the Beast blood in his gums, and under his tayl, then wash his chaps with Sage and Woodbine leaves, boyled in brine: lastly, if the tongue be Venomed, which you shall know by the unnatural swelling thereof, you shall take Plantane, and boyling it with vinegar and Salt, wash the tongue therewith, and it will The Cure cure it.

CHAP. VII.

Of diseases in the Neck, as being galled, bruised, swoln, out of joint, or having the Clowse.

IF any Oxes neck be galled, bruised or swoln with the yoke: take the leaves of round *Aristolochia*, and beating them in a Morter with Tallow or fresh Grease, anoint the sore place therewith, and it will not only heale it, but any strain in the Neck, even if the bone be a little disordered. Now for the *Clowse* or *Clowse* which causeth a Beast to pill and loose the hair from his Neck, and is bred by drawing in wet and rainy weather, you shall take the ashes of an old burnt shoo, and strew it upon the Neck, and then rub it over with Tallow and Turpentine mixt together.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Pestilence, Gargil or Morrain in Beasts.

THis pestilence or Morrain amongst Beasts is bred by divers The Cure occasions; as from rankness of blood, or feeding, from corruption of the air, intemperatness of the weather, inundation of floods, or the infection of other Cattell; much might be said of the violence and mortality thereof, which hath utterly unfurnished whole Countries. But to go to cure, you shall give to all your Cattell, as well the sound as the sick, this Medicine which never failed to preserve as many as have taken it. Take of old Urine a quart, and mix it with a handful of Hens dung dissolved therein, and let your Beast drink it,

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of the milking or leanneſs of Beaſts.

IF your Beaſt fall into any unnatural milke or leanneſs, which you ſhall know by the diſcolouring of his Hair; you ſhall then cauſe him firſt to be let bloud and after take ſweet Butter and beat it in a mortar, with a little *Mirrh*, and the ſhaving of *Ivory*, and being kept faſting make him ſwallow down two or three Balls thereof; and if it be in the winter, feed him with ſweet Hay; if in the Summer, put him to graſs.

CHAP. X.

Of the diſeaſe in the Guts, as Flux Coſtivenesſs, Cholick, and ſuch like

IF your Beaſt be troubled with any loſe lax or bloody-Flux, you ſhall take a handful of the ſeeds of *Wood-Roſe*, and being dried and beaten to powder, brew it with a quart of ſtrong Ale and give it the Beaſt to drink. But if he be too dry or coſtive in his body, then you ſhall take a handful of *Fennegreek*, and boyl it in a quart of Ale, and give him to drink; but for any cholick or belly-ach or gnawing of the Guts, boyl in the water which he drinketh good ſtore of Oyl, and it will help him.

CHAP. XI.

Of Piſſing of Blood.

IF your Beaſt piſſs Blood, which cometh either of over-labouring or of hard and ſlower feeding, you ſhall take *Shepherds-purſe*, and boyl it in a quart of red wine, and then ſtrain it, and put to it a little *Cinnamon*, and ſo give it the Beaſt to drink.

CHAP. XII.

Of dropping Noſtrils, or cold in the Head.

IF your Beaſts Noſtrils run continually, which is a ſign of cold in the Head, you ſhall take *Butter* and *Brimſtone* and mixing them together, anon two Goſe feathers therewith, and thruſt them up into the noſtrils of the Beaſt, and uſe thus to do every morning till they leave dropping.

CHAP. XIII.

Of any swelling in a Beast whatsoever.

IF your Beast have any outward swelling, Bath it with Oyl and Vinegar exceeding hot, and it will assuage it: but if the swelling be inward, then boyl round *Aristolochia* in his water.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Worm in the Tayle.

THere is a Worm which will breed in the tayl of a Beast, and doth not only keep him from feeding, but also eateth away the hair of the tayl and disfigureth the Beast. The cure is, to wash the tayl in strong *Lye* made of *Urine* and *Ash wood-asles* and that will kill the Worm, and also heal and dry up the sore. The Cure.

CHAP. XV.

Of any Cough or shortness of breath in Castell.

IF your Beast be troubled with the Cough or shortness of breath you shall give him to drink divers mornings together a spoonful or two of Tarr, dissolved in a quart of new milk, and a head of Garlick clean pill'd and bruised.

CHAP. XVI.

Of any Imposthume, Bile or Botch in a Beast.

IF your Beast be troubled with any Imposthume, Bile or Botch, you shall take Lilly-roots and boyl them in milk till they be soft, so that you may make them like Pap: then being very hot clap them to the sore, and then when it comes to be soft, open it with a hot iron, and let out the filth, then heal it up with Tarr, Turpentine and Oyl mixt to together.

CHAP. XVII.

Of diseases in the Sinews, as weakness, stiffness or soreness.

IF you find by the unnimble going of your Beast, that his Sinews are weak, shrunk or tender: Take *Mulleins* and *Choke-wied* and boyl them in the Dregs of Ale or in Vinegar, and being

very hot, lay it to the offended member, and it will comfort the sinews.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the general Scab, particular Scab, Itch or Scurff in Cattel.

IF your Beast be troubled with some few Scabs here and there on his body, you shall rub them off, and anoint the place with black Sope and Tarr, mixt together, and it will heal them. But if the Scab be universal over the body, and the Scabs mixt with a dry Scurff, then you shall first let the Beast blood; after rub off the Scabs and Scurff till the Skin bleed, then wash it with old Urine and green Copperas, together and after the bathing is dry, anoint the body with Bores grease and Brimstone mingled together.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the hide-bound, or dry skin in Cattel.

THIS grief cometh of over-much labour and evil keeping, and above all other Beasts your *Lincolnshire* Oxen are subject unto it, the signs are a discoloured and hard Skin, with much leanfness: the cure is, to let him blood, and to give him to drink a quart of good strong Ale brewed with *Mirr*, and the powder of *Bay-berries*, or for want of Berries the Bay-tree leaves; and then keep him warm & feed him with Hay that is a little mow-burnt and only looketh red, but is not dusty or mouldy, for that will get him an appetite to drink, and drinking will loosen his Skin.

The Cure.

CHAP. XX.

Of the diseases in the Lungs, especially the Lung-grown.

THE Lungs of a Beast are much subject to sickness, as may appear by much panting, and shortness of breath, the signs being a continual coughing, but that which is before prescribed for the Cough will cure all these, only for a Beast which is Lung-grown, or hath his Lungs grown to his side, which cometh through some extreme drought taken in the Summer season, and is known by the Cough hoarse, or hollow coughing, you shall take a pint of *Tanners ounce*, and mix it with 2 pint of new milk, and

and one ounce of brown Sugar Candy, and give it the Beast to drink, this hath been found a present cure; or to give him a ball as big as a mans fist of Tar and Butter mixt together, is very certain cure.

CHAP. XXI.

Of biting with a Mad Dog, or any other venomous Beast.

IF your Beast, be bitten with a mad Dog, or any other venomous Beast, you shall take *Plantane*, and beat it in a Mortar with *Bole-armenick Sanguis Draconis*, Barley meal, and the whites of Eggs, and plaister-wite lay it to the fore, renewing it once in fourteen hours.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the falling down of the Palate of a Beasts mouth.

LAbour and drought will make the Palate of a Beasts mouth to fall down, which you shall know by a certain hollow changing in his mouth when he would eat, also by his sighing and a desire to eat but cannot. The ordinary cure is, you shall cast the Beast, and with your hand thrust it up; then let him blood in the palate, and anoint it with Honey, and Salt; and then put him to grafs, for he may eat no dry meat.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of any grief or pain in the hoof of a Beast, and of the Foule.

TAKE *Mugwort*, and beat it in a Mortar with hard Tallow, and apply it to the hoof of the Beast, and it will take away any grief whatsoever. But if he be troubled with that disease, which is called the *Foule*, and comes most commonly by treading in a mans ordure, it breedeth soreness & swelling between the cloves you shall for the cure cast the Beast, and with a Hay-rope rub him so hard between the same that you may make him bleed; then anoint the place with *Tarr*, *Turpentine*, and *Kitchin fee*, mixt together; and keep him out of the dirt, and he will soon be whole.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of bruifings in general, on what part of the body ſoever they be.

TAKE *Brooklime* the leſs, and fry it with *Tallow*, and ſo hot lay it to the bruife, and it will either expel it, or elſe ripen it, break it, and heal it, as hath be often approved.

CHAP. XXV.

Of ſwallowing down Hens-dung, or any poiſonous thing.

IF your Beaſt have ſwallowed down a Hens-dung Horſe-leeches, or any other poiſonous thing, you ſhall take a pint of ſtrong *Vinegar*, and half ſo much *Oyl*: or ſweet *Butter*, and two ſpoonfulls of *London-Treacle*; and mixing them together on the fire give it the Beaſt warm to drink, and it will cure him.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of killing Lice or Ticks.

The Cure.

BEaſts that are bred in Woods under dropping of Trees, or in barren and unwholeſome places are moſt ſubject to *Lice*, *Ticks*, and other *Vermine*. The cure whereof is to anoint their body with freſh *Greafe*, *Pepper*, *Staveaker* and *Quickſilver* beaten together untill the *Quickſilver* be ſlain

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the Dewboln, or general Gargil.

HOWſoever ſome of our *Engliſh* Writers are opinioned, this *Dewboln* or general *Gargil*, is a poiſonous and violent ſwelling, beginning at the neather part of the *Dewlap*, and if it be not prevented, the ſwelling will aſcend upward to the Throat of the Beaſt, and it is incurable: therefore for the preſervation of your Beaſt, as ſoon as you ſee the ſwelling appear, caſt the Beaſt and ſlit the ſwelled place of the *Dewlap*, at leaſt four inches in length; then take a handful or two of *Speare-graſs*, or *Knot-graſs* and thruſting it into the wound, ſtitch it up cloſe then anoint it with *Butter* and *Salt*, and ſo let it rot and wear away of it ſelf: if you perceive that his body be ſwell'd which is a ſign that the poiſon is diſperſed inwardly, then it ſhall be good

good to give him a quart of *Ale* and *Rue* boyl'd together, and so to chafe him up down well, both before and after.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of losse of the Cud.

A Beast will many times through carelesnes in chewing, lose his Cud and then mourne and leave to eat: The certain cure whereof is to take a little *sower Leaven* and *Salt*, and beating it in a mortar with mans *Urine* and *Lome*, make a pretty big ball and force him to swallow it down, and it will recover his Cud.

The Cure.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of killing of all sorts of Worms, either in the Oxe, Cow or Calfe.

THere is nothing killeth Worms in the bodies of Cattel sooner then *Savin* chopt small, and beaten with sweet *Butter*, and so given in round balls, to the Beast; nor any thing maketh them void them so soon as sweet *Wort* and a little black *Sope* mixt together, and given the Beast to drink.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the vomiting of Blood.

THis disease cometh of the ranknes of blood got in Fruitful Pastures after hard keeping, insomuch that you shall see the blood flow from their mouths. The cure is, first to let the Beast blood, and then give to drink *Bole-armenick* and *Ale* mixt together.

The Cure.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the Gout in Cattel.

IF your Beast be troubled with Gout, which you shall know by the sudden swelling of his joynts, and falling again, you shall take *Galingall* and boyl it in the dregs of *Ale* and sweet *Butter*, and *Pultis-wife* lay it to the offended member.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of Milting of a Beast

Milting is when a Beast will oft fall, and oft arise, as he is at his labour, and cannot indure to stand any while together: it proceeds from some stroke or bruise, either by cudgil or other blunt weapon: And the cure is, not to raise him suddenly, but to give him *Ale*, and some stone *Pitch* mixt very well together to drink.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of provoking a Beast to piss.

IF your Beast cannot piss, steep *Smallage*, or the roots of *Radish* in a quart of *Ale* and give it him to drink, and it presently helpeth.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Of over-flowing of the Gall, in Beasts.

THe over-flowing of the Gall, is ever known by the yellowness of the Skin, and the eyes of the Beast: And the cure is, to give him a quart of Milk, Saffron and Turmeric mixt together to drink after he hath been let blood, and so do three mornings together.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of a Beast that is goared, either with Stake, or the horn of another Beast.

Take *Turpentine* and *Oyle*, and heat them on the Coals, and then taint the wound therewith, and it will heal it.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of a Cow that is withered.

THis disease is; when a Cow after her calving cannot cast her cleaning, and therefore to compel her to cast it, you shall take the juyce of *Betony*, *Mugwort* and *Mallows*, of each three spoonfuls, and mix it with a quart of *Ale*, and give it the Beast to drink: and also give her to eat scorched Barley, and it will force her to avoid her burthen suddenly.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of drawing out Abses or Thorus.

Take black Snails and black Sope, and beat them to a salve, and apply them to the sore, and it will draw the grief to be apparent.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of purging of Cattel.

THere is nothing doth purge a Beast so naturally, as the green weedy grals which groweth in Orchards under trees, nor any Medicine doth purge them better than *Tarr*, *Butter*, and *Sugar Candy* mixt together, and given in balls as big as an Hens Egg.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of being shrew-run or shrew-bitten

A Shrew Mouse, which is a Mouſe with ſhort uneven legs, and a long head like a Swines, is venomous, and if it bite a Beaſt the ſore will ſwell and rankle, and put the Beaſt in danger: but if it only run over a Beaſt; it feebleth his hinder parts, and maketh him unable to go: The cure then for being ſhrew-bitten is the ſame which is formerly ſhewed for the biting of other venomous Beaſts, But if he be ſhrew-run, you ſhall only draw him under, or beat him with a bramble, which groweth at both ends in the Furrows of Corn lands.

CHAP. XL.

Of faintneſs in Labour.

IF your Beaſt in his Labour, and heat of the day chance to faint you ſhall looſe him, and drive him to the running ſtream to drink; and then give him two or three Oſpines full of parch'd Barley to eat, and he will labour freſh again.

CHAP. XLI.

Of breeding Milk in a Cow

IF your Cow after her Calving cannot let down her Milk; you ſhall give her a quart of ſtrong Poſſet-Ale, mixed with Anniſeeds and Coliander-ſeeds, beaten to powder to drink every morning, and it will not only make her Milk ſpring, but alſo increaſe it wonderfully.

CHAP. XLII.

Of Bones out of joynt, or bones broken.

IF any Beaſt have a bone broken, miſplaced, after you have ſet it right, and in his true place, you ſhall wrap a plaſter about it made of Burgundy, Pitch, Tallow and Linſeed-oil, and then ſplent it, and let it remain unbound 15 days, and it will do much good.

CHAP. XLIII.

Of the Rot in the Beaſts.

IF your Beaſt be ſubject to rottenneſs, which you may know by his leanneſs, milke, and continually ſcouring behind, you ſhall take Bay-berries, beaten to powder, Mirrh, Ivy-leaves, Elder-leaves and Feather-few, a good lump of dry Clay, and Bayſalt, mix theſe together in ſtrong Urine, and being warm, give the

the Beast half a pint thereof to drink, and it will knit and preserve them.

CHAP. XLIV.

Of the Pantas.

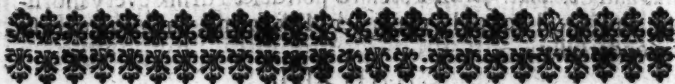
THe Pantas is a very faint disease, and maketh a Beast to sweat, shake, and pant much. The cure is, to give him Ale and Urine mixt together, a little foot and a little earning to drink two or three mornings before you labour him.

CHAP. XLV.

Of all manner of Wounds in Beasts.

To cure any Wounds in beasts, given by edge tools, or otherwise, where the Skin is broke; take Hogs-grease Tarr, Turpentine and Wax, of each a like quantity, and a quarter so much Verdigrease, and melt them altogether into one salve, and apply it to the Wound, by spreading it upon a Cloath, and it will heal it without any rank or dead flesh.

The end of the Bull, Oxe, Cow and Calfe, &c.



Of Sheep.

CHAP. I.

Of Sheep in general, their use, choice, shape and preservation.

TO enter into any long discourse of praise or profit of sheep, or to shew my reading by relation of the Sheep of other Countreies, were frivolous, because I am to write much in a very little Paper, and I speak only to my Country-men, the *English*, who desire to learn and know their own profit. Know then that

that whosoever will stock himself with good Sheep, must look into the nature of the soile in which he liveth : for Sheep according to the earth and air in which they live, do alter their nature and properties, the barren Sheep becoming good in good soiles, and the good Sheep barren in evil soils. If then you desire to have Sheep of a curious fine staple of wooll, from whence you may draw a thread as fine as silk, you shall see such in *Heresfordshire*, about *Lempster* side, and other special parts of that County; in that part of *Worcestershire* joyning upon *Shropshire*, and many such like places : yet those sheep, are very little of bone, black faced, and bear a very little burthen. The Sheep upon *Cotfal* hills are of better bone, shape, and burthen, but their staple is courser & deeper. The Sheep in that part of *Worcestershire*, which joyneth on *Warwickshire*, and many parts of *Warwickshire*, all *Leicestershire*, *Buckinghamshire*, and part of *Northamptonshire*, and that part of *Nottinghamshire* which is exempt from the Forrest of *Sherwood*, beareth a large boned sheep of the best shape, and deepest staple, chiefly if they be Pasture-Sheep, yet is their wool courser than that of *Cotfal*, *Lincolnshire*, especially in the salt Marshes have the Largest Sheep, but not the best wool, for their legs and bellies are long and naked, and their staple is courser than any other. The Sheep in *Yorkshire*, and so Northward, are of a reasonable big bone, but of a staple rough and hairy, and the *Welsh* Sheep are of all the worst, for they are both little and of worse staple, and indeed are praised only in the dish, for they are the sweetest Mutton.

If now, knowing the natures and properties of the Sheep of every Country, you go about to stock your ground, be sure to bring your Sheep from a worse soil to a better, and not from a better to a worse. The Lear, which is the earth on which a Sheep lyeth, and giveth him his colour, is much to be respected: the red Lear is held the best; the duskyish, inclining to a little redness, is tolerable; but the white or dirty Lear is stark naught. In the choice therefore of your Sheep, chuse the biggest boned, with the best wooll; the staple being soft, greasie, well curled, and close together, so that a man shall have much ado to part it with his fingers. These Sheep besides the bearing of the best burthen, are always the best Butchers ware, and go soonest away in the Mar-

Of the choice
of Sheep.

Of the Lear.

The shape of a
Sheep.

ket. Therefore in the choice of sheep for your breed, have a principal respect to your Rams, for they ever mar or make a flock: let them as neer as you can have these properties or shapes. First, large of body in every general part, with a long body, and a large belly, his forehead would be broad, round and well rising, a cheerful large eye, strait short nostrils, and a very small muzzle, by no means any horns, for the dodder sheep is the best breeder, and his issue never dangereth the Dam in yeaning, as the horned sheep do: besides, those sheep which have no horns, are of such strength of head, they have oft been seen to kill those sheep which have the largest horns, and best wrinkled. A Sheep would have a large upright neck, somewhat bending like the neck of a horse, a very broad back, round buttocks, a thick tail, and short joynted legs, small, clean and nimble, his wooll would be thick and deep, covering his belly all over, also his face, and even to his nostrils, and downward to his very knees and hinder houghs. And thus according to the shape, propertie, and soil from whence you choose your Rams, choose the rest of your flock also.

When Ewes
should bring
forth,

The best time for your Ewes to bring forth their young ones is, if they be pasture sheep about the latter end of *April*, and so untill the beginning of *June*, but if they be field-sheep, then from the beginning of *January* till the end of *March*, that their Lambs may be strong and able before *Mayday*, to follow their Dams over the rough Fallow-lands, and water-furrows, which weak Lambs are not able to do: and although you yearn thus early in the Winter, when there is no grafs springing, and the sharpness of the weather also be dangerous, yet the husbandman must provide shelter and sweer fodder, and the Shepherd with great vigilance be stirred at all hours, to prevent evils, for the reasons before shewed, and though the Ewe at the first be scant of Milk, yet as the warm weather increaseth, and the grafs beginneth to spring, so will her milk spring also.

Ordering of
Lambs.

Now for your Lambs: about *Michaelmas* you shall separate the male from the female, and having chosen out the worthiest, which you mean to keep for Rams, put them aside, and then gueld the rest, which every orderly Shepherd can do sufficiently, for there, is no danger in guelding young Lambs. The first year a male Lamb is called a Weather-hog, and a female Lamb and

an Ewe-hog: the second year the male is a Weather, and the female a Theafe, and then she may be put to the Ram: but if you let her go over that year also, then she is a double Theafe and will both her self be the goodlier sheep, and also bring forth the goodlier Lamb; whence it comes, that the best Sheep-masters, make more account of double Theafe, than of any other breeder.

You shall observe, never to shear your Lambs till they be full hogs: you shall ever wash three days before you shear: the best time of shearing is from *June* to *August*. Ewes are ever good breeders from three years old till their mouths break: if you would have your Ewes bring forth male Lambs, note when the North-wind bloweth, and driving your flock against the wind let your Rams ride as they go, and this will make the Ewes to conceive male Lambs. So likewise, if you would have female Lambs, put your Rams to the Ewes when the wind bloweth out of the South.

Needful Observations.

Now for the general preservation of sheep, feed them as much as you can upon high grounds, which are dry and fruitful, the grass sweet yet so short that it must be got with much labour; but if you must perforce feed upon low and moist grounds which are infectious, you shall not bring your Sheep from the Fold, (for I now speak to the honest English husbandman) until the Sun be risen, and that the beams begin to draw the dew from the earth; then having let them forth, drive them to their place of Feed, and there with your dog chase them up and down till they be weary, and then let them either feed or take their rest, which they please. This chasing first, beateth away Moulds, and all other dews from the earth, as also those webs, bells, and flakes, which lying on the earth and a Sheep licking them up, do breed rottenness. Also this chasing stirreth up that natural heat in a Sheep, which drinketh up, and wasteth the abundance of moisture, which else would turn to rottenness. Besides, a Sheep being thus chased and wearied, will fall to his food more deliberately, and not with such greediness, as otherwise he would; and also make choice of that meat which is the best for his health. If a Shepherd once in a month, or alwayes when he hath occasion to handle his Sheep, rub their mouths with Bay-salt, it

is an excellent preservation against all manner of sickness, and very comfortable for a Sheep also, for a Sheep will very well live and abate of his flesh, by rubbing his mouth once a day with Bay-salt only. Now forasmuch as notwithstanding these principles, a Sheep falleth into many infirmities, hereafter followeth the several cures of all manner of diseases.

CHAP. II.

The signs to know a sound sheep, and an unsound sheep.

IF A Sheep be sound and perfect, his eye will be bright and cheerful, the White pure without spot, and the strings red, his gums also will be red, his teeth white and even, his skin on his brisket will be red, and so will each side betwixt his body and his shoulder where wool grows not, his skin in general will be loose, his wool fast, his breath long, and his feet not hot, but if he be unsound, then these signs will have contrary faces; his eyes will be heavy, pale, and spotted, his breast and gums white, his teeth yellow and foul, his wool when it is pulled will easily part from his body, and when he is dead open him, and you shall find his belly full of water, his fat yellow, his liver putrified, and his flesh moist and waterish.

CHAP. III.

Of sickness in general, or the Fever amongst Sheep.

CHange of pasture is a great cure for sick Sheep; yet if you find any more particularly troubled than the rest, take *Pulsio-Royal*, and stamping it, mix the juice with water and vinegar, the quantity of half a pint, and give it the Sheep with a horn luke-warm; and by no means let the Sheep be much chafed. Also in these sicknesses the Shepherd must have a great care to note from whence the disease groweth; if it proceed from cold, then to drive his sheep to shelter; if from heat, then to feed them in shady cool places.

CHAP. IV.

Of the general Scab or Itch in Sheep.

THe general scab or Itch in Sheep, is of all diseases the most common among them, proceeding from rainy and wet weather, which falling upon their skins, if they happen to be chafed or heated after, they presently break forth into the scabs which you shall know by a white filthy scurf sticking upon their

their skins. And the most usual medicine for the same, which all Shepherds use, is to anoint the place with Tar and Grease mixt together; but if upon the first appearance of the itch you steep *Pulsat-Royal* in water, and wash the skin therewith, it will preserve them from running into the scab.

CHAP. V.

Of killing Maggots in Sheep.

IF a Sheep be troubled with Maggots, you shall take *Goose-grease*, *Tar*, and *Brimstone*, and mixt them together on the fire, and then anoint the place therewith, and it will kill the Maggots.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Red Water.

THE Red water is a poysonous disease in Sheep, offending the heart, and is indeed as the Pestilence amongst other cattel, therefore when you find any of your Sheep infected therewith, you shall first let him blood in the foot between the claws, and also under the tail, and then lay to the sore places *Rew* or *Wormwood* beaten with *Bay-salt*, and it helpeth.

CHAP. VII.

Of Lung-sick, or any Cough or Cold.

IF your Sheep be troubled with any sickness in his Lungs, which you shall know by his coughing and shortness of breath you shall take *Fussilago* or *Colts-foot* and *Lung-wort* and stamping them, strain the juice into a little honey and water, and give it the Sheep to drink.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Worm in the Claw of the Sheep, or any other part.

THIS Worm breedeth commonly before, between the Claws of the foot, but wheresoever it breedeth it is known by the head, which is like a tuft of hair, and will stick forth in a bunch. The Cure. The cure is to slit the foot, and draw out the worm with out breaking it, and then anoint the place with Tar and Tallow mixt together, for Tar simply of it self will draw too much.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Wild-fire in Sheep.

THIS disease, which is called the wild-fire, is a very infectious sickness, and will indanger the whole flock, but howsoever incurable.

incurable it is held, yet is certain, that if you take *Chervile*, and stamping it with old *Ale*, make a salve thereof, and anoint the sore therewith, it will kill the fire, and set the Sheep safe: and though some for this disease bury the first infected Sheep alive, with his heels upward, before the Sheep-coat door, yet this medicine hath ever been more effectual.

CHAP. X.

Of the disease of the Gall, as Choller, Jaundice, and such like.

The Cure.

THese diseases are known by the yellowness of the Sheeps skin: and the cure is, to take *Plantane* and *Lettuce*, and stamping them together, mix their juice with vinegar, and give half a pint to a Sheep to drink.

CHAP. XI.

Of the tough slegm, or stopping in Sheep.

IF your Sheep be stoppt in the head, breast or wealand, either with tough slegm, or other cold humors, which you shall know by the running of the nostrils; then take the powder of *Pulvis royal*, and mixing it with clarified hony, dissolve it in warme water, the quantity of half a pint, and give it the Sheep to drink, and it will loosen the slegm.

CHAP. XII.

Of bones broken in Sheep, or bones out of joynts.

IF your Sheep chance to break a leg, or have any other bone misplaced, you shall after you have set it straight and right again, first bath it with Oyl and Wine, and then dipping a cloath in molten *Patchgrease*, roul it about, and spint it as occasion shall serve, and so let it remain nine days, and dress it again, and at the end of the next nine dayes the Sheep will be able to go.

CHAP. XIII.

Of any sickness in Lambs.

IF your Lamb be sick, you shall give it *Mares milk* or *Goats milk*, or the own Dams milk and water to drink, and keep very warm.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Sturdy, turning-evil, or Morefound.

These diseases proceed from rankness of blood, which offendeth the brain, and other inward parts. The cure then is to let the Sheep blood in the eye-veins, temple-veins, and through the nostrils, then to rub the place with young Nettles bruised. The Cure.

CHAP. XV.

Of diseases in the eyes, as the Hawk dimness, or any soreness.

If your Sheep have any imperfection in his eyes, you shall drop the juice of *Selandine* into them and it is a present help.

CHAP. XVI.

Of water in a Sheeps belly.

If a Sheep have water in his belly between the outward flesh and the rim, then you may safely adventure to let it forth by making a little hole through the flesh, and putting in a quill; but if it be between the rim and the bag, then it is incurable, for you may by no means cut the rim asunder. When the water is let forth, you shall stitch up the hole, and anoint it with Tarr and Butter mixt together: this water if it remain in the body, will rot the sheep.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Tag'd or Belt in Sheep.

A Sheep is said to be Tag'd or Belt, when by a continual squirt running out of his ordure, he berayeth his tayle in such wise, that through the heat of the dung it scaldeth and breedeth the scab therein. The cure is, with a pair of sheers to cut away the tags, and lay the sore bare and raw, and then to throw earth dried upon it, and after that Tarr and Goosegrease mixt together. The Cure.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Pox in Sheep.

The Cure.

THe Pox in Sheep are small red pimples, like Purples rising on the skin, and they are infectious. The cure is, to take *Rosemary*, and boil the leaves in Vinegar, and bath the sores therewith, and it will heal them. Change of pasture is good for this disease, and you shall also separate the sick from the sound.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Wood-Evil, or Cramp,

The Cure.

THis disease is weakness or straitning of the sinews got by cold and surfeits: it is very mortal, and will run through a whole flock. The cure, is to take *Sink foil*, or *Five-leav'd-grass*, and boil in Wine, and give the Sheep a pint thereof to drink, and keep him warm, and chafe his legs with oyl and vinegar.

CHAP. XX.

Of making an Ewe to love her own Lamb, or any other Ewes Lamb.

IF an Ewe grow unnatural, and will not take her Lamb after she hath yeaned it, you shall take a little of the Clean of the Ewe, which is the bed in which the Lamb lay, and force the Ewe to eat it, or at least chew it in her mouth, and she will fall to love it naturally. But if an Ewe have cast her Lamb, and you would have her take to another Ewes Lamb, you shall take the Lamb which is dead, and with it rub and daub the live Lamb all over, and so put it to the Ewe, and she will take as naturally to it, as if it were her own.

CHAP. XXI.

Of licking up Poyson.

The Cure.

IF a Sheep chance to lick up any poyson, you shall perceive it by a sudden swelling and reeling of the Sheep. And the cure is, as soon as you see it stagger, to open the mouth, and you shall find one or more blisters upon the tongue's root, you shall presently break them with your fingers, and rub them with earth or Sage, and then piss into the Sheeps mouth, and it will do well.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXII.

Of Lambs yeaned sick.

IF a Lamb be yeaned sick and weak, the Shepheard shall fold it up in his cloak, blow into the mouth of it, and then drawing the Dams dugs, squirt milk into the mouth of it.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of making an Ewe take easily delivered.

IF an Ewe can hardly bring forth or yeane her Lamb, you shall take *Belsamint* or *Horssemint*, and put either the juice or powder of it into a little strong Ale, and give it the Ewe to drink, and she will yeane presently.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of Teeth loose.

IF a Sheeps teeth be loose, let him blood in his Gums and under his tail, and then rub his teeth with Earth, Salt, and Sage

CHAP. XXV.

Of increasing milk in Ewes.

Nothing increaseth milk in Ewes more than change of pasture and feeding: driving them one while unto the hills, another while to the vallies, and where the grass is sweetest and short, and the sheep eateth with best aptite, there seeyon continue longest: for touching, giving them *Fitches*, *Dill*, *Anniseeds*, and such like, this change of ground will make Milk spring much better.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the staggers, or leaf sickness in Lambs, or older Sheep.

THe Staggers is ingendred in sheep by forsaking on Oak-leaves, haythorn leaves, or such like, which Lambs are very apt unto: it is cold corrupt blood, or flegm, gathered together about the brain: indeed it is suddenly mortal. The best cure is, to take *Affasatida*, dissolved in warm water, and put the quantity of half a spoonful into each ear of the sheep or Lamb, and it is a present remedy.

The Cure

CHAP. XXVII.

Of Worms in the Guts of Sheep or Lambs.

Sheep are as subject to worms in their guts or stomachs as any other cattel whatsoever, which you shall know by beat-

The Cure.

ting their bellies with their feet, and looking continually at their bellies. The cure is, to take the leaves of *Cortader*, and to stamp them, and then mixing the juice thereof with with honey, to give the shep to drink, and then chafe him a little, and keep him two or three hours fasting.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the Rot, or Spoile of the Grud.

That which helpeth the loss of the Grud in Ox or Cow the, same is a present remedy for sheep, and is spoke of before in a former chapter.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of saving sheep from the Rot.

This disease of Rotteme is the cruellest of all other amongst Sheep, and extendeth his violence over all the flock: Nay over Town-ships and Countries; and though it be held of most men incurable, yet good Government, and this Receipt I shall deliver you, will not only prevent it, but preserve your Sheep safe: Therefore, as soon as you perceive that any of your Sheep are tainted, you shall take *Adraes*, which is a certain salt, gathered from the salt Marshes, in the heat of Summer, when the tide is going away, and leaving certain drops of salt water on the Grass, when the violent heat of the Sun turns it into salt; and to speak briefly, all Salt made by the violence of the Sun only, is taken for *Adraes*, of which there is infinite store in Spain. with this *Adraes* rub the mouths of all your sheep once a week, and you shall never need to fear the rotting of them, for it hath been well tried, and as I imagine, the experiment is found out from this very ground: It is a rule and well known at this day in *Lincoln-shire* and in *Kent*, that upon the salt Marshes, sheep did never dye of the rot, no other reason being known therefore, but the licking up of that salt, and without doubt, it is most infallible and most easie.

CHAP. XXX.

A few Precepts for the Shepherd.

IT is meet that very good and careful Shepherds know what food is good for Sheep, what hurtful; that following the one, and eschewing the other, he may ever keep his Cattel in good health.

health. The grass that is most wholesome for sheep, is that which hath growing in it good store of *Mellilot*, *Claver*, *Self-heal*, *Cinquefoil*, *Broom*, *Pimpernel*, and white *Hemban*.

The grass which is unwholesome for sheep, is that which hath growing amongst it, *Spare-wort*, *Penny-wort* or *Penny-grass*, and any weeds which grow from inundation or over-flows of water; likewise *Knot grass* is not good, or mild-wed-grass. Of all Rots the hunger Rot is the worst, for it doth putrifie the flesh and Skin, and this most incident to field Sheep, for to pasture Sheep it never hapneth. The next Rot is the pest Rot, which cometh by great store of Rain, immediately after a Sheep is new shorn, which mildewing the skin, corrupteth the body; and this also is most incident to field Sheep, which want shelter.

There be little white Snails, which a Sheep will lick up, and they will soon Rot him.

There will grow upon ewes teats little dry scabs, which will stop their milk, when the Lambs suck, the Shepheard must have a care to pull them away.

A Sheep will have a bladder of water under his chin, sometimes which the Shepheard must be careful to let out and lance, or the Sheep will not prosper.

It is not good to shear Sheep before Midsummer, for the more he sweateth in his woolly, the better and more kindly it is.

If you will know the age of your Sheep, look in his mouth; and when he is one shear, he will have two broad teeth afore: when he is two shear, he will have four broad teeth afore: when he is three, he will have six; and when he is four shear, he will have eight; and after those years his mouth will begin to break: For bouching that Rule of the evenness and unevenness of the Mouth, it is uncertain, and faileth upon many occasions.

The end of the Sheep.



Of Goats.

CHAP. I.

Of Goats and of their Natures

The Nature
of Goats.

Seing Goats are not of any general use in our kingdom, but only nourished in some wild and barren places, where cattle of better profit can hardly be maintained, as in the mountainous parts of *Wales*, in the barrenest parts of *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*, on *Malvern* hills, and some few about the *Peak*; I will not stand upon any large discourse, but as briefly as I can, give you the natures and cures. You shall then know, that the Goat is a beast of a hot, strong and lusty constitution; especially in the act of generation; that they exceed all other cattle; delight to live in mountains that be high, craggy, and full of bushes, briers, and other Wood, they will feed in any plain pastures, but their special delight is in browsing upon Trees they are so nimble of foot that they will go in places of greatest danger. The profit which comes from them is their milk, which is an excellent restorative, and their Kids which are an excellent Venison. They are in other countries, as in *Spain*, the Islands of *Azores*, and the Islands of the *Canaries*, preserved for the chase and for hunting, as we preserve our Dear both Red and Fallow, and make excellent pastime.

His shape.

For the shape of the Goat: he would have a large body, and well haired, great legs, upright joints, not bending, a neck plain and short, a head small and slender, large horns, and bending, a beg eye, and a long beard, and his colour white, black, or pide: Some do use to shear them, to make rough mantles of: but it is not so with us in *England*. The she Goat would have large teats and a big udder, hanging ears, and no horns, as they have in many places.

The ordering
of Goats.

These Goats would be kept in small flocks, or herds, as not above

above a hundred in a herd : As they must in the heat of Summer have much shade, so in the winter likewise much shelter : for they can neither endure extremity of heat nor cold, especially, the violence of winter, for that will make the she Goat cast her Kid ; or bring it forth untimely. These love Mast well, but yet you must give them other food to mix with it. The best time to let the Male and female go together, is about the begining of *December*. If you house your Goats in the winter, let them have no Litter to lye on, but the floor paved, or gravelled, for otherwise their own heat will annoy them : they must also be kept very cleanly, for they can endure no filthy favors. For the young Kids, you shall in all parts order them as you do your Lambs.

Now for their preservation, if they be suffered to go and chuse their own food, they are to themselves to good Physicians, that they will seldome or never be troubled with any inward sickness ; only unnatural excess of their lust maketh them grow soon old, and so both past use and profit. For those particular diseases which accidentally fall upon them : here followeth the cures.

CHAP. II.

Of the Pestilence in Goats, or any inward and bidden sickness.

If you perceive your Goats do droop, or look with foollen or sad countenances, it is an assured sign of sickness ; but if they foam or lather at the mouth, then it is a sign of the pestilence. The Cure.
The cure is, first to seperate them from the sound, then to let them blood, and give them the Buds and leaves of *Celandine*, with rushes and reeds to eat, and it is a present remedy.

CHAP. III.

Of the Dropfies in Goats.

Goats are very much subject unto the dropfie, through their excess of drinking water, the sign whereof is a great inflammation and heat in the skin : the cure is to seeth *Wormwood* in water and Salt, and give a pint thereof to a Goat to drink divers mornings ; for to slit and let out the water under the shoulder, is not so certain and safe a cure. The Cure.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of stopping the Teats.

The Cure.

T Herewill ingender in the teats of Goats, a certain tough hard flegm, which will stop the milk from issuing: which to cure, you shall with your finger and your thumb pull it away, and then anoint the place with hony, and the Goats milk mixt together.

CHAP. V.

Of Goats that cannot Kid.

G Oats above all other cattle, are troubled with hardness in Kidding, by reason that if they be chased or hunted their Kids will turn in their bellies: the remedy then to preserve them from that danger, is to keep them quiet and untroubled, until they have Kiddled.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Tetters, or dry Scab in Goats.

T O heal any Tetters, or dry scab in Goats, take *Black Soap*, *Tar*, *Hogs-grease*, and *Brimstone*, mix them well together and anoint the sores therewith, and it will heal them.

CHAP. VII.

Of Guelding Kids in the Summer season.

K ids being Gelt in the Summer season, as those which are late kidded must necessarily be; the flye will be so busie with the sore, that with their blowings they will breed such store of Maggots in the wound, that it will endanger their lives: to defend them then from such annoyance of the flye, you shall take Soot, Tar, and thick Cream, and mix them well together, and anoint the wound therewith, and it will both heal it and keep the flye away.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Itch in Goats.

I F your Goats be troubled with any Itch, so that they cannot feed for clawing or biting themselves, you shall wash their skins with old Chamber-lye, and green Copper as well boyled together, and it will kill the Itch.

CHAP

CHAP. IX.

Of the Tuel stopping in Goats.

Goats, when they are sucking on their dams, or when they are new Kiddled, will commonly have a great lax or squirt, so that the ordure which cometh from them, if it be not well cleansed and taken from them, it will with their own natural heat so bake and dry, that it will stop the Tuels, so that they cannot dung, which if it be not holpen, the Kid will dye. The cure The Cure. is to cleanse the place, and open the Tuel, and then put into it an Inch or thereabout of small Candles end dipt in hony, and then anoint all the Tuel with Capons grease.

CHAP. X.

Of the Staggers, or reeling evil in Goats.

If your Goats be troubled with the Staggers or Reeling evil, which is a disease bred in them by the violent heat of the Sun, you shall take *Bay salt* and *Verjuice* and mix them together, and give the goat half a pint thereof to drink: or else take *Honfs-leek* and *Dragons*, of each alike: so grounds of Ale with a little new Milk: stamp the herbs, and then mingle them together, then put thereto a few *geries* grossly beaten, and then boyl it again, then cool it and give the sick Goat three or four Spoonfuls thereof to drink, and it will cure her. Now for any other infirmities which shall happen unto Goats, you may cure them with the same medicines which you cure sheep, for their natures do not much differ.

The end of the Goat.

Of Swine.

CHAP. I.

Of all manner of Swine, their natures, use shapes, and preservation.

Although Swine are accounted troublesome, noysome, unruly & greatly ravenous, as indeed their natures are not much differing from such qualities; yet the utility and profit of them, will easily wipe off these offences

for to speak truly of the Swine, he is the husbandmans best Scavenger, and Huswives most wholesome sink; for his food and living is by that which will else rot in the yard, make it beastly and breed no good manure, or being cast down the ordinary sink in the house breeds noysome smells, corruption, and infection; for from the Husbandman he taketh pulse, chaff, barn dust, mans ordure, garbage and the weeds of his yard: and from the huswife her draff, swillings, whey, washing of tubs, and such like, with which he will live and keep a good state of body, very sufficiently; and though he is accounted good in no place but the dish only yet there is so lovely and so wholesome, that all other faults may be born with; he is by nature greedy, given much to root up grounds and tear down fences, he is very lecherous and in that act tedious and bruitish: he is subject to much anger, and the fight of the Boars are exceeding mortal. they can by no means indure storms, winds, or foul weather, they are excellent observers of their own homes: and exceeding great lovers one of another: so that the will dye upon any beast that offendeth their fellows.

Of the choise
and shape of
Swine.

Now touching the choise of Swine, you shall understand that no Country in England breedeth naturally better Swine one than another: but if any have preheminence, then I must prefer *Leicester-shire*, and some parts of *Northampton shire* and clay countries bordering on *Leicester shire*; and the reason I take to be, their great multiplicity of grain, especially Beans and pulse. For the Maist Countries though they are good feeders, they are no large breeders, whence it comes that your wild Swine is ever your least swine, but your sweetest Bacon. But if the Race and keeping be alike, the proportion and goodness will be alike; therefore in the choise of your Swine, chiefly the Boars and Sows which you breed off, let them be long and large of body; deeplid, and deep bellied, thick thighs, and short legs, for though the long-legged swine appear a goodly Beast, yet he but coseneth the eye and is not so profitable to the Butcher, high claws, thick neck, a short and strong groin, and a good thick chine well set with strong bristles: the colour is best which is all of one peece, as all white, or all fanded; the pide are the worst and most apt to take mazzels; the black is tolerable, but our Kingdome through the coldness breedeth them seldome.

The

The use and profit of Swine is only (as the Husbandman saith) The use and profit of Swine. for the rooff, which is bacon; for the spir, which is pork, sowse, and pudding; and for breed, which is their pigs only. To have too many Sows in a yard is not good, for their increase and bringing forth is so great that they will for want of food eat one another. A Sow will bring forth Pigs three times a year, namely, at the end of every ten weeks, and the number is great which they will bring forth: for I have known one Sow have twenty Pigs at one litter; twelve, fourteen, and sixteen are very common; yet a Sow can bring up no more Pigs than she hath Teats, therefore look how many she hath, and so many Pigs preserve of the best, the rest cast away, or put to other Sows which want, yet give suck. A Sow will bring Pigs from one year old till she be seven years old. The Pigs which you rear, after you have chosen the best for Boars or Sows to breed on, geld the rest both male and females: the males will make goodly Hogs, which are excellent Bacon or Pork; and the females which are called Splayd-guelts, will do the like, and breed a great deal more grease in their bodies, whence it comes, that the Husbandman esteems one splayd-guelt before two hogs. Young Shots, which are Swine of three quarters, or but one year old, are the daintiest pork.

Now for the preservation of Swine, it is contained in their government and food and is all that belongeth to that office of the Swine-herd. The orderliest feeding of Swine is (when you keep them but in good state of body, and not seek to fat them) in the morning early when you unshie them, to give them drass, pulse, or other garbage, with swilling in their troughs, and when they have eaten it, to drive them to the field, where they may graze and root for their food: and of Grounds the soft marish and moorish grounds are the best, where they may get the roots of Sedge, Reeds, Rushes, Knot-grass, and such like, which is wholesome for Swine, or the fallow or tythe-field, where they may root at pleasure, and by killing the Weeds bring profit to the Earth, and at the fall of the leaf it is good to drive them to Hedges, where they may get Haws, Hips, Sloes, Crabs, or such fruit, which is also very wholesome: and the poor sort will gather their fruits, and keep them safe to feed their Swine with all the Winter. When evening cometh, you shall drive your Swine home, and

then filling their troughs with drass and swillings, let them fill their bellies, and then stie them up, so shall you keep them from doing other hurts and injuries. if once in a fortnight you mix with your swillings some Radle or red Oaker, it will preserve them wonderfully from meazles, and all inward infections; and thus much for the general discourse of Swine; now I will proceed to their particular infirmities, and other businesses.

CHAP. II.

Of the Fever or any hidden sickness in Swine.

The Cure.

THere is no Beast maketh his sickness so apparent as the Swine, for when he findeth any grief or distemperature in his body, he presently droppeth, forsakes his meat, and will not eat till he find himself in a perfect recovery: therefore when you shall so find him to forsake his meat, you shall first let him blood under his rath and under his ears; and if they breed not freshly enough, you shall beat them with a small stick; and that will bring forth the blood, then wrap about the wounds the bark of a young Osier, and then keep him warm, and give him to drink warm swillings, well mixt with Barley-meal, and red Oaker.

CHAP. III.

Of the Murrain, Pestilence, or Cud in Swine.

The Cure.

These diseases being all of one nature, are very much incident in Swine, and spring from many grounds, as from corruption in blood, ingendred by the eating of rotten fruit, or too much Butcher's garbage, and many times by eating too rank grass, wherein is much *Hamlock*; their particular signs are moist eyes, and their heads bornton each side; but their general knowledge is their fasting and mortality. The Cure is to give them in warm Wash *Hens dung*, and boyled *Liverwort*, with a little *Red Oaker*.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Gall in Swine.

The Cure.

SWine will have an overflowing of the Gall, because Cholera is much powerful in them, which you shall know by a swelling which will rise under their jaws; and the cure is, to stamp *Gall-trees* or *Saffron*, and mix it with honey and water; and then strain.

straining it, give it the Swine to drink by a Pint at a time.

CHAP. V.

Of the Meazles in Swine.

THis disease of all other is most common in Swine, and with ease helped, as thus: you shall take the oldest Urine you can get and mix it with red Oaker till it be thick, and about the quantity of an Ale-quart, then mix it with a Gallon of warm sweet Whey, and give it the Swine to drink after he hath been kept all night fasting.

CHAP. VI.

Of Imposthumes in any part of a Swine.

Swine will have Imposthumes in any part of their bodies, as Sunder their throats, their ears, bellies, and oft upon their sides. The Cure is, if they be soft, to lance them, and let out the matter, and then heal them with Tar and Butter; but if they be not soft then let the Swine blood under the tongue, and rub all his mouth, chaps, and groin, with wheat-meal and salt, and the Imposthume will go away.

CHAP. VII.

Of Vomiting in Swine.

IF your Swine do vomit and cast up his meat, you shall give him spelted Beans to eat; and they will strengthen his stomach.

CHAP. VIII.

Of leanness, milke, Scurf, and manginess in Swine.

THese diseases proceed from corruption of blood, ingendred by lying wet in their Sties, having filthy rotten litter, or much scarcity of meat. The Cure is, first to let the Swine blood under the tail, then to take a Wool-card, and to comb off all the scurf and filth from the Swines back, even till his skin bleed. Then take *Tarrs*, *Hogs-grease* and *Brimsstone*, and mixing them well together, anoint the Swine therewith, then let the Stye be mended, his Litter be sweet; and give him good warm food, and the Swine will be fat and sound very suddenly.

The Cure.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Sleeping Evil in Swine.

The Cure.

SWine are much subject to this disease in the Summer-time, and you shall know it by their continual sleeping and neglecting to eat their meat. The cure is, to house them up, and keep them fasting twenty four hours, then in the morning when hunger pincheth them, to give them to drink water, in which is stamp'd good store of *Stone-crop*, which as soon as they have drunk they will vomit and cast, and that is a present remedy.

CHAP. X.

Of pain in the Milks.

The Cure.

SWine are oft troubled with pain in their Milks, or Spleens, which proceedeth from the eating of Mast, when they are first put thereunto, through their over greedy eating thereof, and is known by a reeling, going of one side. The cure is, to give them the juyce of Wormwood in a little honied water, to drink, and it will allwage the pain.

CHAP. XI.

Of the unnaturalness of Sows.

MAny Sows do prove so unnatural, that they will devour their Pigs when they have farrowed them, which springeth from an unnatural greediness in them; which to help, you must watch her when she farroweth, and take away the Pigs as they fall, then take the wreckling, or worst Pig, and anoint it all over with the juice of *Stone-crop*, and so give it the Sow again; and if she devour it, it will make her cast and vomit so extreamly, that the pain of her Surfeit will make her loath to do the like again. But of all Cures, the best for such an unnatural Beast, is to feed her well, and then kill her.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Laxe or Flux in Hogs.

FOr the Laxe or Flux in Swine, you shall give them Verjuice and milk mixt together to drink, and then feed them with food, as spelted Beans, Acorns, or Acorn-husks. This is also excellent and approved for young Pigs and Shots, when they have any scouring.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the lugging of Swine with Dogs.

IF your Swine be extreemly lugged and bitten with dogs, to prevent the rankling, and imposthumation of the Sore, you shall anoint it with vinegar, sope, and tallow mixt together, and it will cure the same.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Pox in Swine.

THE Pox is a filthy and infectious disease in Swine, proceeding from corrupt blood, ingendered by poverty, wet lying lowliness, and such like, and the Swine can never prosper which hath them. The cure is, to give them first to drink two Spoonfuls of *London-Treacle*, in a pint of *homed water*, which will expel the infection outwardly, then to anoint the sores with *Brimstone* and *Beers-grease* mixt together, and so separate the sick from the sound. The Cure.

CHAP. XV.

Of killing Magots in the Ears or other parts of Swine.

IF Maggots shall breed in the Ears of your Swine, which have been lugged with dogs for want of good looking unto, as often it happeneth, you shall take either the sweetest Wort you can get, or else honey, and anoint the Sores therewith, and the Maggots presently will fall off and dye.

CHAP. XVI.

Of feeding Swine exceeding fat, either for Bacon or for Lard.

DIvers men according to the nature of divers Countries, have divers ways in feeding of their Swine, as those which live near unto Woods and places where store of Mast is, turn their Swine into Mast for six or eight weeks, and then having got flesh and fatness on their backs do bring them home, and put them up in Sties, and then feed them for ten days or a fortnight after with old dry pease, given them oft in the day, a little at once, with Water as much as they will drink: for this will harden the flesh and fat, so that it will not confume when it comes to boyling; this manner of feeding is good, and not to be disliked. The feeding of Swine in Wood Countries.

Now

The feeding
of Swine in
Champion
Countries.

Now the feeding of Swine in Champion Countries, which are far from Woods, is in this manner. First you shall stie up those Swine which you intend to feed, and let them not come out of the same until they be fed, but have their food and water brought unto them. Now the first two days you shall give them nothing, the third day you shall early in the morning give them a pretty quantity of dry Pease or Beans; at noon you shall give them as much more, at four of the Clock as much more, and when you go to bed as much more, but all that day no water. The next day you shall feed them again at the same hours, and let water by them, that they may drink at their own pleasure, and twice or thrice a week, as your provision will serve you, it is good to fill their bellies with sweet Whey, Butter-Milk, or warm Wash, but by no means scant the proportion of their Pease; and by thus doing you shall feed a swine fat enough for the slaughter in four or five weeks.

Of feeding at
the Reek.

There be other Husbandmen in Champion Countries, as in *Licestershire*, and such like, that put their Swine to Pease Reeks, or Stacks set in the field near unto water-furrows or rundles, so that they may let the water into the Stack-yard, and then morning and evening cut a cutting of the Stack or Reek, and spread the Reaps among the Swine. This manner of feeding is best for small Porkets, and will fat them very reasonable in three weeks or a month. If you feed Sheep amongst your Porks, it is very good, and daily by many practised; for by that means you shall not lose any of your grain; for what your Sheep cannot gather up, your Porkets will.

Of feeding of
Swine in or about great
Cities.

Now for such as live in or near about great Cities or Towns, as *London, York*, or such like, and have neither great store of Mast, nor great store of grain; yet they have a manner of feeding as good, and somewhat more speedier than any of the other, only the Bacon is not so sweet or toothsome, and thus it is. They stie up their fatlings, as is before said, and then take Chandlers grains which is the dregs and offall of rendered Tallow, as hard skins, kels, and fleshy lumps, which will not melt together with other course skins of the Tallow, Suet or Kitchen-see, and mixing it in warm Mash, give it to the Swine to eat three or four times in the day, and it will suddenly puff him up with fatness, then bestow
of

of every Swine a bushel of dry Pease to harden his flesh, and you may kill them at your pleasure. The only danger of this food is, it will at first sometimes make Swine scour, especially young Pigs if they eat it: but as soon as you perceive such a fault, give unto your elder Swine milk and Verjuice, and to your sucking Pigs Verjuice only.

Now lastly, the best feeding of a Swine for Lard, or a Boar for Brawn, is to feed them the first week with Barly sodden till it break and sod in such quantity that it may ever be given sweet; then after to feed them with raw malt from the floor, before it be dried, till they be fat enough: and then for a week after, to give them dry Pease or Beans to harden their flesh. Let their drink be the washing of Hogheads, and Ale-barrels, of sweet Whey, and let them have store thereof. This manner of feeding breeds the whitest, fattest, and best flesh that may be, as hath been approved by the best Husbands.

Of feeding of Hogs for Lard, or Boars for Brawn.

The end of the Swine of all sorts.



Of Conies

CHAP. I.

Of the tame rich Coney, his nature, choice, profits, and Preservation.

ALL sorts of Conies may as well be kept tame as wild, and do above all other beasts delight in imprisonment and solitariness, which proceedeth from the strength of melancholy in their nature, being creatures so much participating of the earth, that their delight is to live in holes, rocks, & other dark caverns. They are violently hot in the act of generation, and perform it with such vigor and exalts, that they swoon and lye in trances a good

The nature of the Coney.

good space after the deed is done. The males are given to much cruelty, and would kill the young Rabbits if he would come to them: whence it proceedeth, that the females after they have kindled, hide their young ones, and close up the holes, so that the Buck-cony may not find them. The female or Doe-conies are wonderful in their increase, and bring forth young ones every moneth: therefore when you keep them tame in Boxes, you must observe to watch them, and as soon as they have kindled, to put them to the Buck, or otherwise they will mourn, and hardly bring up their young ones.

Of Boxes for
tame Conies.

The Boxes in which you shall keep your tame Conies, would be maid of thin Wainscot boards, some two foot square, and one foot high; and that square must be divided into two rooms, a greater room with open Windows of Wire, through which the Goney may feed; and a lesser room without light, in which the Coney may lodge and kindle, and before them both a trough in which you may put meat, and other necessities for the Coney, and thus you may make *Box* upon *Box* in divers stories, keeping your Bucks by themselves, and your Does by themselves, except it be such does as have not bred, and then you may let a Buck lodge with them; also when your Doe hath kindled one Nest, and then kindleth another, you shall take the first from her and put them together in a several *Box* amongst Rabbits of their own age, provided that the *Box* be not pestered but that they have ease and liberty.

Of the choice
of rich Conies.

Now for the choice of these tame rich Conies you shall not as in other cattle look to their shape, but to their richness; only elect your Bucks by the largest and goodliest Conies you can get: and for the richness of the skin, that is accounted the richest, which hath the equallest mixture of black and white hair together, yet the black rather shadowing the white, than white any thing at all over-mastering the black, for a black skin with a few silver hairs is much richer than a white skin with a few black hairs: but as I said before, to have them equally or indifferently mixt is the best of all other. The Fur would be thick, deep, smooth, and shining; and a black coat without silver hairs, though it be not reckoned a rich coat, yet it is to be preferred before a white, a pyed, a yellow, a dun, or gray.

long

Now

Now for the profit of the rich Conies, (for unless they did far away and many degrees exceed the profit of all other conies they were not worth the charge which must be bestowed upon them) it is this; First, every one of the rich conies which are killed in season as from *Martilmas* untill after *Candlemas*, is worth any five other Conies, for they are of body much fatter and larger, and when another skin is worth two pence or three pence at the most, they are worth two shillings, or two shillings and sixpence. Again, the increase oftner, and bring forth more Rabbits at one kindling then any wild Cony doth: they are ever ready at hand for the dish, Winter and Summer, without charge of Nets, Ferrets or other Engine, and give their bodies gratis, for their skins will ever pay their Masters charge with a most large interest.

Now for the feeding and preservation of these rich Conies, it is nothing so costly or troublesome as many have imagined, and as some ignorant in the skill of keeping them, have made the World think: for the best food you can feed a Cony with, is the sweetest, shortest, softest, and best hay you can get, of which one load will serve two hundred couples a year, and out of the stock of two hundred you may spend in your house two hundred and sell in the market two hundred more, yet maintain the stock good, to answer every ordinary casualty. This hay in little cloven sticks might with ease reach it and pull it out of the same yet so as they may not scatter nor waste any. In the Troughs under their boxes, you shall put sweet Oats and their water, and this should be your ordinary and constant food wherewith you shall feed your Conies, for all other should be used but physically, as for the preservation of their health, as thus you shall do twice or thrice in a fortnight for the cooling of their bodies give them Greens, as Mallows, Claver grass, Sower-docks, blades of Corn, Cabbage or Colwort leaves, and such like, all which cooleth and nourisheth exceedingly: some use to give them sometimes sweet grains, but that must be used seldom, for nothing sooner rotteth a Cony.

You must also have great care that when you cut any grass for them that are weeds; that there grow no young Hemlock amongst it, for though they will eat it with great greediness, yet it

Of the feeding and preservation of Conies.

is a present poyson, and kills suddainly, you must also have an especial care every day to make their boxes sweet and clean, for the strong savour of their ordure and piss is so violent, that it will both anoy themselves, and those which shall be frequent amongst them.

Of the Rot
in Connies.

Now for the infirmities which are incident unto them, they are but two; The first is rottenness, which cometh by giving them too much green meat, or gathering their greens and giving it them with the dew on: therefore let them have it but seldome, and then the dryness of the Hay will ever drink up the moisture, knit them and keep them sound without danger.

Of madness
in Connies

The next is a certain rage of madness, ingendred by corrupt blood, springing from the rankness of their keeping, and you shall know it by their wallowing and tumbling with their heels upward, and leaping in their boxes. The Cure is, to give them *Harshfle* to eat, and it will heal them. And thus much of the same rich Conney, and his properties.

The end of the four-footed Beasts.

The Second Book.

Of Poultry.

CHAP. I.

Containing ordering, fasting, tawning, and curing of all infirmities of Poultry, as Cocks, Hens, Chickens, Capons, Geese, Turkeys, Phasians, Partridges, Quails, Hares, Doves, and all sorts of Fowl whatsoever. And first of the Ring-bill Cock, Hen, Chicken, and Capon.

SOME small things hath been written of this nature before but so drawn from the Opinions of old writers, as *Italians*, *French*, *Dutch*, and such like, that it hath no coherence or congruity with the practice and experience of English Customs, both

both their Rules and Climes being so different from ours, that except we were to live in their Countries, the Rules which are printed are useless, and to no purpose. To let pass then the opinion of strangers, & come to our own home-bred knowledge which is formed with all profitable experiments, that it needeth not the help of other Nations so much, as men would make us beleeve.

You shall understand that the Dunghill Cock (for the fighting Cock deserveth a much larger and particular discourse) is a fowl of all other Birds the most manliest, statly, and majesticall very tame and familiar with the man, and naturally inclined to live and prosper in habitable houses: he is hot and strong in the act of generation, and will serve ten Hens sufficiently, and some twelve and thirteen: he delighteth in open and liberal plains, where he may lead forth his Hens into green pastures and under hedges, where they may warm and bath themselves in the Sun; for to be pend up in walled places or in paved Courts is most unnatural unto them, neither will they prosper therein.

Of the Choice
and shape of
the Cock.

Now of the choise and shape of the Dunghill Cock, he would be of large and well sized body, long from the head to the Rump, and thick in the garth; his neck would be long, loose, and curiously bending it and his body together, being strait and high up erected, as the Faulcon and other birds of prey are, his comb, wattles and throat would be large, of great compass, ragged, & very Scarlet red, his eyes round and great, the colour answering the colour of his plume or male, as grey with grey red with red. or yellow with yellow, his bill will be crooked, sharp and strongly set on to his head, the colour being fittable with the colour of feathers on his head, his main or neck feathers would be very long, bright, and shining, covering from his head to his shoulders, his legs strait and of a strong beam, with large long spurs sharp and a little bending, and the colour black, yellow or brownish, his claws short, strong, and well wrinckled, his tayl long & covering his body very closely, and for the general colour of the Dunghill Cock it would be red, for that is medicinal, and oft used in euillis and restoratives. This Cock should be valiant within his own walk, and if he be a little Knavish, he is so much the better, he would be oft crowing and busie in scratching the earth to find out worms and other food for his Hens.

Of the Hen
her choyce
and shape.

Now for the Hen, if she be a good one, she should not differ much from the nature of the Cock, but be valiant vigilant and laborious both for her self and her Chickens. In shape the biggest and largest are the best, every proportion answering those before described of the Cock, only instead of her comb she should have upon her crown a high thick tuft of feathers: to have many and strong claws is good, but to want hinder claws is better for they oft break the eggs, and such Hens sometimes prove unnatural, it is not good to choose a crowing Hen, for they are neither good breeders nor good layers. If you choose Hens to sit, choose the elder, for they be constant, and will sit out their times, and if you will chose Hens to lay, choose the youngest; for they are lusty and proune to the act of engendring; but for neither purpose choose a fat Hen, for if you set her she will forsake her nest, and if you keep her to lay, she will lay her eggs without shells. Besides, a fat Hen will waxe sloathful, and neither delight in the one, nor in the other Act of nature; such Hens then are fittest for the dish than the Hen-houſe.

Of Setting
Hens.

The best time to set Hens to have the best, largest, and most kindly Chickens, is in *February*, in the increase of the Moon, so that she may hatch or disclose her Chickens in the increase of the next new Moon, being in *March*, for one brood of *March* Chickens is worth three broods of any other: you may set Hens from *March* till *October*, and have good Chickens, but not after by any means, for the Winter is a great enemy to their breeding. A Hen doth sit twenty one dayes just, and then hatcheth; but Pez-hens, Torkies, Geese, Ducks, and other Water fowl sit thirty: so that if you set your Hen as you may do upon any of their Eggs, you must set her upon them nine dayes before you set them upon her own. A hen will cover nineteen eggs well, and that is the most in true rule, she should cover, but upon what number soever you set her, let it be odd, for the eggs will lye round, close and in even proportion together; it is good when you lay your eggs first under your Hens, to mark the upper side of them, and then to watch the Hen to see if she busie her self to turn them from the one side to the other, which if you find she doth not, then when she riseth from her eggs to feed or bath her self, you must supply that office, and turn every egg it self, and esteem your hen
of

of so much the less reckning for the use of the breeding : be sure that the Eggs which you lay under her, be new and sound, which you may know by their heaviness, fulness, and cleareness, if you hold them up betwixt the Sun and your eye sight ; you must by no means at any time raise your Hen from her nest, for that will make her utterly forsake it.

Now for helping a Hen to hatch her eggs, or doing that which should be her office, it is unnecessary, and shall be much better to be forborn then any way used ; or to make doubt of bringing forth, or to think the Hen siteth too long, as many curious House-wives do, if you be sure you set her upon sound Eggs, is as frivolous : but if you set her upon unsound Eggs, then blame your self both of the loss and injury done unto the Hen in her loss of labour.

A Hen will be a good sitter from the second year of her laying to the fifth, but hardly any longer; you shall observe ever when your Hen riseth from her nest, to have meat and water ready for her, lest straying too far to seek her food, she let her eggs cool too much, which is very hurtful, in her absence you shall stir up the straw of her nest, and make it soft and handsome, and lay the Eggs in order as she left them : do not in the election of your Eggs choose those which are monstrous great, for they many time have two yolks ; and though some write, That such Eggs will bring out two Chickings, yet they are deceived ; for if they bring forth two they are commonly most abortive & monstrous: to perfume the nest with brimstone is good, but with Rosemary much better. To set Hens in the winter time in Stows or Ovens is of no use with us in *England*, and though they may by that means bring forth, yet will the Chickens be never good nor profitable, but like the planting of Lemons and Pomgranate-trees, the fruits will come a great deal short of the charges, When your Hen at any time is absent from her nest, you must have great care to see that the Cock come not to sit upon the Eggs, (as he will offer to do) he will indanger to break them, and make her love her nest worse.

As soon as your Chickens be hatcht, if any be weaker then the other, you shall rap them in wool, and let them have the ayr of the fire, and it will strengthen them : to perfume them with a lit-
the

Choyce of Eggs.

Of Chickens.

the Rosemary is very wholesome also; and thus you may in a sieve keep the first hatch Chickens till the rest be disclosed, (for Chickens would have no meat for two dayes) and some shells being harder than other, they will take so much distance of time in opening, yet unless the Chickens be weak, or the Hen rude, it is not amiss to let them alone under her, for she will nourish them most kindly: after two dayes is past, the first meat you give them should be very small Oatmeal, some dry, and some steeped in milk, or else fine wheat bread crums, and after they have got strength, then Gurdy, Cheese parings, white bread crust soaked in Milk or Drink, Barly meal, or wheat bread scalded, or any such like soft meat that is small, and will easily be devoured. It is good to keep Chickens one fortnight in the house, and after to suffer them to go abroad with the Hen to worm, for that is very wholesome to chop green chives amongst your Chickens meat, will preserve them from the Rye and other diseases in the head; neither must you at any time let your chickens want water, for if they be forced to drink in puddle, it will breed the Pip: also to feed upon Tars, Darnel, or Chockle, is very dangerous for young chickens.

Of feeding
and cram-
ing Chickens

You may by these foods aforesaid feed chickens very fat under their dams: but if you will have fat crammed chickens, you shall coop them up when the Dam forsaketh them, and the best crams for them is wheat-meale and milk made into dough, and then the crams steeped in milk, and so thrust down their throats: but in any case let the crams be small, and well wet for choaking; fourteen dayes will feed a Chicken sufficiently: and thus much briefly for your breed.

Of preserv-
ing Eggs.

Now because eggs of themselves are a singular profit you shall understand, that the best way to preserve or keep them long, as some think to lay them in good straw, and cover them close, but that is too cold, and besides will make them musty: others will lay them in bran, but that is too hot, and will make them putrifie; and others will lay them in salt, but that makes them waste and diminish: the best way then to keep them most sweet, most sound, and most full, is only to keep them in a heap of old Malt, close and well covered all over.

Of gathering
Eggs.

You shall gather your eggs up once a day and leave in the nest but the nest egg, and no more; and that would ever be in the after

afternoon, when you have seen every Hen come from her nest severally : some Hens will by their cackling tell you when they have laid, but some will lay mute ; therefore you must let your own eye be your instructor.

Now touching the Capon, which is the gualt Cock chicken, Of the Capon when to carve him. you shall understand, that the best time to carve or gualt is as soon as the Dam hath left them, if the Stones be come down, or else as soon as they begin to crow : for the art of carving it self, it is both easie and common, and much sooner to be learned by seeing one carved then by any demonstrations in writing.

These Capons are of two uses : the one is to lead Chickings, Ducklings, young Turkies, Pea-hens, Rheas and Partridges, A Capon to lead Chickens which he will do altogether, both naturally and kindly, and through largeness of his body, will brood or cover easily thirty or five and thirty, he will lead them forth so safely, and defend them against Kits or Buzzards, more and better then the Hen : and therefore the way to make him to take unto them is, with a fine small briar or else sharp nettles at night to beat and sting all his breast and neather Parts, and then in the dark to feed the Chickens under him, whose warmth taketh away his smart ; he will fall much in love with them, and whensoever he proveth noked, you must sting or beat him again, and this will make him never forsake them.

The other use of Capons is, to feed for the dish, as either at the Barn door, with scraps of corn, and the chavings of pulse, or Of feeding or cramming Capons. else in pens in the house, by cramming them, which is the most dainty : the best way then to cram a Capon, (letting all strange inventions apart) is to take Barley meal reasonably sifted and mixed with new milk, make it into a good stiff dough ; then make it into long crams, biggest in the midst, and small at both ends, and then wetting them in luke-warm milk, give the Capon a full gorge thereof three times a day, morning, noon and night, and he will in a fortnight or three weeks be as fat as any man need to eat.

As for mixing their crams with sweet wort, Hogs-grease, or Sallet oyl, they are by experience found to breed loath in the Birds, and not to feed at all : only keep this observation, not to give your Capon new meat until the first be put over. And if you

you find your Capon something hard of digestion, then you shall sift your meal finer, for the finer your meal is, the sooner it will pass through their bodies. And thus much for the Capon. Now for their infirmities, they follow in order.

CHAP. II.

Of the Pip in the Poultry.

THe Pip is a white thin scale, growing on the tip of the tongue, and will make Poultry that they cannot feed, it is easie to be discerned, and proceedeth generally from drinking puddle water, from want of water, or from eating filthy meat. The cure is to pull off the scale with your nayl, and then rub the tongue with salt.

The Cure.

CHAP. III.

Of the Roup in Poultry.

THe Roup is a filthy byle or swelling on the Rump of poultry, and will corrupt the whole body. It is ordinarily known by the staring and turning backward of the feathers: The Cure is, to pull away the feathers, and open the sore, to thrust out the core, and then wash the place with salt water, or with brine, and it helpeth.

The Cure.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Flux in Poultry.

THe Flux in Poultry cometh with eating too much moyst meat. The Cure is, to give them pease bran scalded, and it will stay them.

The Cure.

CHAP. V.

Of Stopping in the Belly.

Stopping in the Bellies of Poultry, is contrary to the Flux, so that they cannot mure: therefore you should anoint their Vents, and then give them either small bits of bread, or corn steeped in mans Urine.

CHAP. VI.

Of Lice in Poultry.

IF your Poultry be much troubled with Lice, as it is a common infirmity

infirmity

infirmity, proceeding from corrupt food, or want of bathing in sand, ashes, or such like : you shall take Pepper small beaten, and mixing it with warm water, wash your Poultry therein, and it will kill all sorts of vermine.

CHAP. VII.

Of stinging with venomous Worms.

IF your Poultry be stung with any venomous thing, as you may perceive by their lowring and swelling, you shall then anoint them with Rue and Butter mixt together, and it helpeth.

CHAP. VIII.

Of sore Eyes in Poultry.

IF your Poultry have sore eyes, you shall take a leaf or two of Ground-Ivy, and chawing it well in your mouth, suck out the juice and spit into the sore eye, and it will most assuredly heal it, as it hath been often tried.

CHAP. IX.

Of Hens that Crow.

IF your Hens crow, which is an ill sign and unnatural, you shall pull their wings, and give them to eat either Barley scorched, or small Wheat; and keep them close from other Poultry.

CHAP. X.

Of Hens that eat their Eggs.

IF your Hen will eat her Eggs, you shall only lay for her Nest-egg a piece of Chalk cut like an Egg, at which by pecking and loosing her labour she will refrain the evil.

CHAP. XI.

Of keeping a Hen from sitting.

IF you would not have your Hen sit, you shall bath her oft in cold water, and thrust a small feather through her nostrils.

CHAP. XII.

Of making Hens lay soon and often.

IF you feed your Hens often with roasts taken out of Ale, with Barley boyled, or spelted fitches, they will lay soon, oft, and all the winter.

CHAP. XIII.

Of making Hens lean.

BEcause fat Hens commonly either lay their Eggs without shels, or at the best hand lay very small Eggs; to keep them lean, and in good plish for laying, you shall mix both their meat and water with the powder of Tile-heards, Chalk, or else Tares, twice or thrice a week.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Crow-trodden.

IF your Hen be trodden with a Carrion-Crow, or Rook, as oft they are, it is mortal and incurable, and you shall know it by the staring up of her feathers, and hanging of her wings, there is no way with her then but presently to kill her.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Hen-house, and situation.

NOW forasmuch as no Poultry can be kept either in health or safety abroad, but must of force be housed, you shall understand, that your Hen-house would be large and spacious, with somewhat a high roof, the walls strong, both to keep out thieves and vermine, the windows upon the Sun-rising, strongly lathed, and close shuts inward, round about the inside of the walls. Upon the ground would be built large Pens of three foot high for Geese, Ducks, & great fowl to sit in. Near to the eavings of the house would be long Pearches, reaching from one side of the house to the other, on which should sit your Cocks, Hens, Capon, and Turkeys, each on several Pearches, as they are disposed: at another side of the house, in that part which is darkeest over the ground-pens, would be fixed Hampers full of straw for Nests, in which your Hens shall lay their Eggs, but when they sit to bring forth Chickens, then let them sit on the ground, for otherwise it is dangerous: let there be pins stricken into the wall, so that your Poultry may climb to their pearches with ease: let the floor by no means be paved, but of earth smooth and easie; let the smaller fowl have a hole at one end of the house made to come in and out at when they please, or else they will seek roost in other places: and for the greater Fowl the door may be opened evening and morning. This house should be placed
either

either near some Kitching, Brew-house, or else some Kiln, where it may have air of the fire, and be perfumed with smoak, which to Pullen is delightful and wholesome. And thus much of the Cock, Hen, Capon, and Chicken.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Geese, their nature, choice, and how to breed them.

Geese are a fowl of great profit many ways, as first for food, next for their feathers, and lastly for their grease. They are held of Husbandmen to be fowl of two lives, because they live both on land and water; and therefore all men must understand that except he have either Ponds or Stream, he can never keep Geese well. They are so watchful and careful over themselves, that they will prevent most dangers. Grass also they must necessarily have, and the worst, and that which is the most useless is the best, as that which is moorish, rooten, and unfavory for cattle. To good grass they are a great enemy, for their dung and treading will putrefie it, and make it then barren.

Now for the choice of Geese, the largest is the best, and the colour would be white or gray, all of one pair, for pidge are not so profitable, and black are worse. Your Gasterd would be knavish and hardy, for he will defend the Goslings the better.

The choice of Geese.

Now for the laying of Eggs, a Goose beginneth to lay in the Spring, and she that layeth earliest is ever the best Goose, for she may have a second hatch. Geese will lay twelve, and some sixteen Eggs, some will lay more, but it is seldom, and they cannot be all well covered. You shall know when your Goose will lay, by her carrying straw up and down in her mouth, and scattering it abroad: and you shall know when she will sit, by her continuing on the nest till after she hath laid. You must set a Goose upon her own Eggs, for she will hardly or unkindly sit on another Gooses Eggs, as some imagine, but it is not ever certain; you shall in her straw when you set her, mix Nettle roots, for it is good for the Goslings: thirty days is the full time that a Goose sitteth, but if the weather be fair and warm, she will hatch three or four days sooner: ever when the Goose riseth from the Nest, you

Of laying Eggs and sitting.

The ordering
of Goslings.

shall give her meat, as Skeg-Oats, and Bran scalded, and give her leave to bath in the water; after she hath hatcht her Goslings, you shall keep them in the house ten or twelve days, and feed them with Curds, scalded Chippings, or Barly-meal in milk knodden and broken; also ground Mault is exceeding good, or any Bran that is scalded in water, milk, or tappings of drink. After they have got a little strength, you may let them go abroad with a Keeper five or six hours in a day, and let the dam at her leisure intice them into the water; then bring them in, and put them up, and thus order them till they be able to defend themselves from vermin. After a Gosling is a month or six weeks old, you may put it up to feed for a Green Goose, and it will be perfectly fed in another month following: and to feed them, there is no meat better then Skeg-Oats boyled, and given plenty thereof thrice a day, Morning, Noon, and Night, with good store of milk, or milk and water mixt together to drink.

Of green-
geese and their
fatteng.

Of the Gander

Now you shall understand, one Gander will serve well five Geese, and to have more above thirty Geese in a flock is best; for to have more is both troublefull and troublesome.

Fatteng of el-
der-Geese.

Now for the fatteng of elder-Geese, which are those which are five or six months old, you shall understand, that after they have been in the stubble fields, and during the time of Harvest got in to good flesh, you shall then chioose out such Geese as you would feed, and put them in several pens which are close and dark, and there feed them thrice a day with good store of Oats, or spoiled Beans, and give them to drink, water and Barly-meal mixt together, which must evermore stand before them; this will in three weeks feed a Goose so fat as is needfull.

Of gathering
Geese-fea-
thers.

Now lastly, for the gathering of a Gooses feathers, you shall understand, that howsoever some Writers advise you for a need- less profit to pull your Geese twice a year, *March* and *August*: yet certainly it is very naught and ill; for first, by disabling the flight of the Goose, you make her subject to the cruelty of the Fox, and other ravenous beasts, and by uncloathing her in Winter you strike that cold into her body which kills her very suddenly: therefore it is best to stay till moulting time, or till you kill her, and then you may employ all her feathers at your pleasure either for Beds, Fletchers, or Scriveners.

For

For the disease and infirmities in Geese, the most and worst they are subject unto, is the *Gargil*, which is a mortal or deadly stopping of the head. And the ordinary and certain cure is, to take three or four cloves of Garlick, and beating them in a mortar with sweet butter, make little long balls thereof, and give two or three of them to the Goose fasting, and then shut her up for two hours after.

Of the Gargil in Geese.

The Cure

CHAP. XVII.

Of Turkies, their nature, use, increase, and breeding.

Turkies, howsoever by some Writers they are held devourers of Corn, strayers abroad, ever puling for meat, and many such like feigned troubles; as if they were utterly unprofitable, yet it's certain, they are most delicate either in Past, or from the Spit, and being fat, far exceeding any other house-fowl what soever: nay, they are kept with more ease and less cost, for they will take more pains for their food than any other bird, only they are enemies to a Garden, and from thence must ever be kept. They when they are young are very tender to bring up, both because they are of a straying nature themselves, and the Dams are so negligent, that whilst she hath one following her, she never respecteth the rest, therefore they must have a vigilant Keeper to attend them, till they can shift for themselves, and then they will flock together, and seldom be parted. Till you fat them, you need not care for food for them: They love to roost in trees, or other high places,

Now for your choice of such as you would breed on, your Turkey-Cock would not be above two years old at most, be sure that he be loving to the Chickens; and for your Hen, she will lay till she be five years old and upward. Your Turkey-Cock would be a Bird large, stout, proud, and Majestical; for when he walketh dejected, he is never a good Treader.

Of the choice of the Turkey Cock.

The Turkey-hen, if she be not prevented, will lay her Eggs in secret places, therefore you must watch her, and bring her to her Hen-house, and there compel her to lay. They begin to lay in March, and will sit in April; and eleven Eggs, or thirteen, is the most they should cover. They hatch ever between five and twenty and thirty days. When they have hatcht their broods, be sure

Of the Turkey-Hen, her sitting.

to keep up the Chicks warm, for the least cold *kills* them, and feed them either with Curds or green fresh Cheese cut in small pieces. Let their drink be new *Milk*, or *Milk and Water*: you must be careful to feed them oft, for the turkey-hen will not, like the houlehen, call her chickens to feed them. When your Chicks have got strength, you shall feed them abroad in some close walled Grass-plat, where they cannot stray, or else ever be at charge of a Keeper. The dew is most hurtful unto them, therefore you must house them at night, and let them abroad after Sun-rise in the Morning.

Of feeding
Turkies.

Now for the fatting of Turkies, sodden Barly is *excellent*, or sodden Oats for the first fortnight, and then for another fortnight cram them in all sorts as you cram your Capon, and they *will be fat* beyond measure. Now for their infirmities, when they are at liberty, they are so good Physicians for themselves, that they *will never* trouble their *Owners*, but being coopt up, you must cure them as is before described for *Pullen*. Their Eggs are exceeding wholesome to eat, and restore nature decayed wonderfully.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Duck, and such water-fowls.

THe tame Duck is an 'exceeding necessary fowl for the Husbandmans yard, for she asketh no charge in keeping, but liveth of Corn lost, or other things of less profit. She is once in a year a very great layer of Eggs: and when she sitteth, she craves both attendance and feeding; for being restrained from seeking her food, she must be helped with a little barley, or other overchaving of Corn, such as else you would give unto Swine: as for her sitting, hatching, and feeding of her Ducklings, it is in all points to be observed in such manner as you did before with the Goose, only after they are abroad they will shift better for their food than Goslings will. For the fatting of Ducks or Ducklings, you may do it in three weeks, by giving them any kind of Pulse or Grain, and good store of water.

Of wild-
Ducks and
their order-
ing.

If you will preserve Wild-Ducks, you must wall in a little piece of ground, in which is some little Pond or Spring, and cover the top of it all over with a strong net. The Pond must be set with many tufts of Oziers, and have many secret holes, and creeks,

creeks, for that will make them delight and feed though imprisoned. The Wild-duck when she layeth, will steal from the Drake and hide her nest, for he else will suck the Eggs. When she hath hatcht, she is most careful to nourish them, and needeth no attendance more than meat, which would be given fresh twice a day, as scalded Bran, Oats or Fitches. The House-hen will hatch Wild-ducks Eggs, and the meat will be much better, yet every time they go into the water, they are in danger of the Kite, because the hen cannot guard them. In the same manner as you nourish Wild-ducks, so you may nourish Teils, Widgens, Sheldrakes or green Plovers.

CHAP. XIX

Of Swans and their feeding.

TO speak of the breeding of Swans is needless, because they can better order themselves in that business than any man can direct them, only where they build their nests, you shall suffer them to remain undisturbed, and it will be sufficient: but for the feeding them fat for the dish, you shall feed your Cygnets in all sorts as you feed your Geese, and they will be through fat in seven or eight weeks, either coopt in the house, or else walking abroad in some private Court; but if you would have them fat in shorter space, then you shall feed them in some Pond, hedged or paled in for that purpose, having a little dry ground left, where they may sit and prune themselves, and you may place two Troughs, one full of *Barly and Water*, and the other full of *old dried Maule*, on which they may feed at their pleasure; and thus doing they will be fat in less than four weeks; for by this means a Swan keepeth himself neat and clean, who being a much defiled Bird, liveth in dry places so uncleanly, that they cannot prosper, unless their attender be diligent to dress and trim their walks every hour.

CHAP. XX

Of Peacocks and Peabens, their increase and ordering.

PEAPOCKS, howsoever our old writers are pleased to deceive themselves in their praises, are birds more to delight the eye

by

by looking on them, than for a particular profit; the best commodity arising from them, being the cleansing and keeping of the Yard from venomous things, as Toads, Newts, and such like, which their daily food: whence it comes, that their flesh is very unwholsom, and used in great Banquets more for the rareness than the nourishment, for it is most certain, roast a Peacock or Peahen never so dry, then set it up, and look on it the next day, and and it will be bloud raw, as if it had not been roasted at all.

The Peahen loves to lay her Eggs abroad in bushes and hedges, where the Cock may not find them, for if he do, he will break them; therefore as soon as she begins to lay, separate her from the Cock, and house her till she have brought forth her young, and that the cronet of feathers begin to rise at their foreheads, and then turn them abroad, and the Cock will love them, but not before. A Peahen sits just thirty days, and in her sitting any Grain with water, is good food enough. Before your Chickens go abroad, you shall feed them with fresh green Cheese, and Barly meal, with water; but after they go abroad the Dam will provide for them. The best time to set a Peahen is, at the beginning of the Moon, and if you set Hen-eggs amongst her eggs, she will nourish both equally: the Pea-chickens are very tender, and the least cold doth kill them, therefore you must have a care to keep them warm, and not to let them go abroad but when the Sun shineth. Now for the feeding of them, it is a labour you may well save, for if they go in a place where there is any corn stirring, they will have part, and being meat which is seldom or never eaten, it mattereth not so much for their fasting.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Tame Pidgeon or rough-footed.

THE tame rough-footed Pidgeon differs not much from the wild Pidgeon, only they are somewhat bigger, and more familiar, apt to be tame; they commonly bring not forth above one pair of Pidgeons at a time, and those which are the least of body, are ever the best Breeders, they must have their rooms and boxes made clean once a week, for they delight much in neatness.

ness; and if the walls be outwardly whited or painted, they love it the better, for they delight much in fair building. They will bring forth their young ones once a moneth, if they be well fed, and after they be well pair'd, they will never be divided. The Cock is a very loving and natural bird both to his Hen and the young ones, and will sit the Eggs while the Hen feedeth, as the Hen sits while he feedeth: he will also feed the young with as much painfulness as the Dam doth, and is best pleased when he is brooding them. These kind of Pidgeons you shall feed with white Pease, Tares, and good store of clean water. In the room where they lodge you shall ever have a salt Cat for them to pick on, and that which is gathered from Salt-petre is the best: also they would have good store of dry Sand, Gravel, and Pebble, to bath and cleanse themselves withall, and above all things great care taken, that no vermine, or other birds come into their boxes especially Sterlings, and such like, which are great Egg-suckers. And thus much of the tame Pidgeon.

CHAP. XXII.

Of nourishing and fattening of Hearn, Puets, Gulls, and Bitterns.

Hearn are nourished for two causes, either for Princes sports to make train for the entering their Hawks, or else to furnish on the table at great Feasts: the manner of bringing them up with the least charge, is to take them out of their nests before they can fly and put them into a large high Barn, where there is many high and cross beams for them to perch on: then to have on the floor divers square boards with rings in them & between every board which would be two yards square, to lace round shallow tuds full of water; then to the boards you shall tie great gobbers of Dogs flesh cut from the bones according to the number which you feed: and be sure to keep the house sweet, and shift the water oft only the house must be made so, that it may rain in now and then, in which the Hearn will take much delight. But if you feed her for the dish, then you shall feed them with Livers, and the intrails of Beasts, and such like, cut in great gobbers; & this manner of feeding will also feed either Gull, Puets, or Bittern, but the Bitten is ever best to be fed by the hand, because when you have fed him, you must tie his beak together, or he will cast up his meat again.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of feeding the Partridge, Pheasant, and Quail.

THele three are the most daintiest of all birds, & for the Pheasant or Partidge, you may feed them both in one room where you may have little boxes where they may run and hide themselves in divers corners of the room; then in the midst you shall have three Wheat-sheaves, two with their ears upward, and one with the ears downward, and near unto them shallow tubs with water, that the fowl may peck Wheat out of the ears, & drink at their pleasures, and by this manner of feeding you shall have them as fat as is possible. As for your Quails, the best feeding them is in long flat shallow boxes, each box able to hold two or three dozen, the foremost side being set with round pins so thick that the Quail do no more but put out her head; then before that open side shall stand one trough full of small chilter-wheat, another with water, and thus in one fortnight or three weeks you shall have them exceeding fat.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of Godwits, Knots, Gray plover, or Curlews.

FOr to feed any of these fowls, which are esteemed of all other the daintiest and dearest, fine chilter-wheat, and water given them thrice a day, Morning, Noon, and Night, will do it very effectually; but if you intend to have them extraordinary and crammed fowl, then you shall take the finest drest wheat-meal and mixing it with milk, make it into paste, and ever as you knead it sprinkle into it the grains of small chilter-wheat, till the paste be fully mixt therewith: then make little small crams thereof, and dipping them in water give to every fowl according to his bigness, and that his Gorge be well filled, do thus as oft as you shall find their Gorges empty, and in one fortnight they will be fed beyond measure, and with these crams you may feed any fowl of what kind or nature soever.

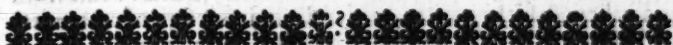
CHAP. XXV.

*Of feeding Black birds Thrushes, Felfars, or any small.**Birds what so ever.*

TO feed these birds, being taken old and wild, it is good to have some of their kinds tame to mix among them, and then putting

ting them into great cages of three or four yards square, to have divers troughs placed therein, some filled with Haws, some with Hempseed, and some with water, that the tame teaching the wild to eat, and the wild finding such change and alteration of food, they will in twelve or fourteen dayes grow exceeding fat, and fit for the use of the Kitchin.

The end of the Poultry.



Of Hawks.

CHAP. I.

Of the general Cures for all Diseases and Infirmities in Hawks, whether they be short-winged, Hawks or long-winged Hawks; and first of Castings.

HAwks are divided into two kinds, that is to say, short winged Hawks, as the Goshawk and her Tercel, the Sparrow-hawk and her Masket and such like, whose wings are shorter than their trains, and do belong to the Ostringer; and long-winged Hawks, as the Faulcon gentle and her Tercel, the Gerfaulcon and Jerking, the Lanner, Merlin, Hobby, and divers others. Now forasmuch as their infirmities for the most part proceed from the indiscretion of their Govenours, if they fly them out of season before they be inseasoned, and have the fat glut, and filthiness of their bodies scoured and cleansed out; I think it not amiss first to speak of Hawks castings; which are the naturallest and gentlest purges or scourings a Hawk can take, and doth the least offend the vital parts; Therefore you shall know, that all Ostringers do esteem plumage, and the soft feathers of small Birds, with some part of the skin to be the best casting a short-winged Hawk can take; and for the purging of the head, to make her tire much upon

sheeps Rumps, the fat cut away, and the bones well covered with parfly. But for long-winged Hawks, the best casting is fine Flannel, cut into square pieces of an inch and half square, and all to be jagg'd, and so given with a little bit of meat. By these castings you shall know the soundness and unsoundness of your Hawk: for when she hath cast, you shall take up the casting, which will be like a hard round pellet, somewhat long, and press it between your fingers, and if you find nothing but clear water come from it, then it is a sign your Hawk is well and lusty, if there come from it a yellowish filthy matter, or if it stink, it is a sign of rottenness and disease; but if it be greazy or slimy on the one side, then it is a sign the Hawk is full of grease inwardly, which is not broken nor dissolved: and then you shall give her a scouring, which is a much stronger purgation; and of scouring the gentlest, next casting, is to take four or five pellets of the yellow root of Selladine well cleansed from filth, being as big as great pease, and give them out of the water early in the morning when the Hawk is fasting, and it will cleanse her mightily.

If you take the pellets of Selladine, and give them out of the Oyl of Roses, or out of the syrup of Roses, it is a most excellent scouring also, only it will for an hour or two make the Hawk somewhat sickish. If you give your Hawk a little *Aloes Cicatrine*, as much as a bean wrapt up in her meat, it is a most sovereign scouring, and doth not only avoid grease, but also killeth all sorts of Worms whatsoever.

If your Hawk by over-flying, or too soon flying, be heated and inflamed in her body, as they are much subject thereunto, you shall then to cool their bodies give them stones: These stones are very fine white pibbles, lying in the Sands of gravelly Rivers, the bigness whereof you may choose according to the bigness of your Hawk, as some no bigger than a Bean, and those be for Merlins or Hobbies; some as big as two Beans and they are for Faulcons gentle, Lannere, and such like: and some much bigger than they, which are for Gerfaulcons, or such like. And these stones if they be full of crests and welts, they are the better, for roughest stone is the best, so it be smooth and not greetty. And you shall understand, that stones are most proper for long-wing'd Hawks, and the number which you shall give at the most
must.

must never exceed fifteen, for seven is a good number, so is nine or eleven, according as you find the Hawks heat more or less, and these stones must ever be given out of fair water, being before very well pickt and trimm'd of all dirt and filthiness. And thus much of Hawks castings, scourings, and stones.

CHAP. II.

Of Imposthumes in Hawks.

If your Hawk have any Imposthume rising from her, which is apparent to be seen, you shall take sweet raisins, and boyl them in Wine, and then crushing them, lay them warm to the sore, and it will both ripen and heal it: only it shall be good to scour your Hawk very well inwardly, for that will abate the flux of all evil humours.

CHAP. III.

Of all sorts of sore eyes.

FOr any sore eye, there is nothing better than to take the juice of Ground-Ivy, and drop it into the Eye. But if any Web be grown before you use this medicine, then you shall take Ginger finely searst, and blow it into the eye, and it will break the Web, then use the juice of Ivy, and it will wear it away.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Pantas in Hawks.

THe Pantas is a stopping, or shortness of wind in Hawks, and the cure is to give the scouring of Selladine, and the oyl of Roses, and then to wash her meat in the decoction of Colts-foot, and it will help her.

CHAP. V.

Of casting the Gorge.

THis is when a Hawk, either through meat which she cannot digest, or through surfeit in feeding, casteth up the meat which she hath eaten, which is most dangerous. And the only way to cure her, is to keep her fasting, and to feed her with a very little at once of warm bloody meat, as not above half a Sparrow at a time, and be sure never to feed her again till she have indured the first.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of all sorts of Worms, or Flyanders in Hawks.

Worms or Flyanders, which are a kind of Worms in Hawks, are either inward, or outward; inward as in the guts or intrails; or outward, as any joynt or member: if they be inward, the scouring of Aloes is excellent to kill them; but if they be outward, then you shall bath the place with the juice of the herb *Amar* mixt with Honey.

CHAP. VII.

Of all swelling in Hawks feet, and of the pin in the foot.

For the pin in the sole of the Hawks foot, or for any swelling upon the foot, whether it be soft or hard, there is not any thing more soveraign, than to bath it in *Parch-grease* molten, and applied to, exceeding hot; and then to fold a fine Cambrick rag dipt in the same grease about the fore.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the breaking of a Pounce.

This is a very dangerous hurt in Hawks, especially in *Ger-faulcons*; for if you break or rive her Pounce, or but coap it so short that she bleed, though it be very little, yet it will indanger her life: the cure therefore is, presently upon the hurt, with a hot Wier to fear it, till the blood staunch, and then to drop about it pitch of Burgundy and wax mixt together, or for want thereof, a little hard Merchants wax, and that will both heal it, and make the Pounce grow.

CHAP. IX.

Of Bones broken or out of joynts.

If your Hawk have any bone broken or misplaced, you shall after you have set it, bathe it with the oyl of *Mandrake* and *Swallow*, mixt together, and then splent it, and in nine dayes it will be knit, and have gotten strength.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of inward bruising in Hawks.

IF your Hawk either by swooping amongst Trees, or by the encounter of some fowl, get any inward bruise, which you shall know by the blackness or bloodiness of their mutes, you shall then anoint her meat every time you feed her with *Spiritus Cais*, till her mutes be clear again, and let her meat be warm and bloody.

CHAP. XI.

Of killing of Lice.

IF your Hawk be troubled with Lice, which is a general infirmity, and apparent, for you shall see them creep all over on the outside of her feathers if she stand but in the air of the fire. You shall bath her all over in warm water and pepper small beaten, but be sure that the water be not too hot, for that is dangerous, neither that it touch her eyes.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Rye in Hawks

THIS disease of the Rye in Hawks proceedeth from two causes; the one is cold and poze in the head, the other is foul and most uncleanly feeding, the Faulconer being negligent to seek and cleanse his Hawks beak and nares, but suffering the blood and filthiness of meat to stick and cleave thereunto, for indeed the infirmity is nothing else but a stopping up of the nares; by means whereof the Hawk not being able to cast & avoid the corruption of her head, it turns to putrefaction, and in short space kills the Hawk: and this disease is great deal more incident to short-winged Hawks than to long. The signs whereof are apparent by the stopping of the nares. The cure is to let your Hawk tyre much upon sinewy and bony meat, as the rumps of Mutton (the fat being taken away) or the pinions of the wings of fowl, either being well lap in a good handfol of Parsly, and forcing her to strain hard in the tearing of the same, and with much diligence to cleanse and wash her beak clean with water after her feeding, especially if her meat were warm and bloody.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Frounce.

THE Frounce is a cankerous Ulcer in a Hawks mouth, got by over-flying, or other inflammation proceeding from the inward parts; foul and unclean food is also a great ingenderer of this disease. The signs are soreness in the Hawks mouth which sore will be furr'd and cover'd over with white scurf, or such like filthiness; also if the Ulcer be deep and ill, the Hawk will wind and turn her head awry, making her head stand up right; and the cure is to take Allom, and having beating it to fine powder, mixt it with strong Wine-vinegar, till it be somewhat thick, and then wash and rub the sore therewith till it be raw, and that the scurf be clean taken awry. Then take the juice of *Lolium*, and the juice of *Radish*, and mixing it with Salt, anoint the sore therewith, and in few days it will cure it.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Rheum.

THE Rhume is a continual running or dropping at the Hawks nares, proceeding from a general cold, or else from over-flying, and then a sudden cold taken thereupon; it stoppeth the head, and breeds much corruption therein, and the signs are the dropping before said, and a general heaviness, and sometimes a swelling of the head. The cure is, to take the juice of *Beets*, and squirt it oft into the Hawks nares. Then when you feed her, wash her meat in the juice of *Broomwort*, and it will quickly purge, and set her found.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Fornicas in Hawks.

THE Fornicas in Hawks, is a hard horn growing upon the back of a Hawk, ingendred by a poysonous and cankerous Worm, which fretting the skin and tender yellow Welt between the head and the beak, occasioneth that hard horn or excretion to grow, or offend the the bird: the sign is the apparent sight of the horn, and the cure is, to take a little of a Bull's gall, and beating it with Aloes, anoint the Hawks beak therewith morning and

an evening and it will in a very few dayes take the horn away.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Fistula in Hawks.

THe Fistula in hawks is a cankerous, hollow Ulcer in any part of a Hawks body, as it is in mens, beasts, or any other creature: the signs are a continual mattering or running of the sore, and a thin sharp water like Lie, which as it falls from the same, will fret the sound parts as it goeth. The cure is, with a fine small wiar little stronger then a Verginal wiar, and wrapt close about with a soft sleaved silk, and the point blunt and soft, to search the hollownes and crookednes of the Ulcer, which the pliantnes of the wiar will easily do; and then having found out the bottom thereof draw forth the wiar, and according to the bigness of the Orifice make a tent of fine lint being wet, which may likewise bend as the wiar did, and being within a very little as long as the Ulcer is deep; for to tent it the full length is ill, and will rather increase then diminish the Fistula, and therefore ever as the Fistula heals you must take the Tent shorter and shorter. But to the purpose, when you have made your Tent fit, you shall first take strong Allom-water; and with a small Syringe squirt the sore three or four times therewith, for that will cleanse, dry, and scour every hollownes in the Ulcer: then take the Tent and anoint it with the juyce of the herb *Robert*, *Vinegar*, and *Allom* mixt together, and it will dry up the Sore.

The Cure.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Privy Evil in Hawks.

THe privy Evil in Hawks is a secret heart-sickness, procured either by overflowing, corrupt food, cold, or other disorderly keeping; but most especially for want of Stones or casting in the due season: the signs are heaviness of head and countenance, evil ending of her meat, and fowl black mutings. The cure is, to take morning and evening a good peice of warm sheeps heart, and steeping it either in new Asses milk or new Goats milk, or for want of both, the new milk of a red Cow, with the same to feed your Hawk, till you see her strength and lust recovered.

T

CHAP.

CHHP. XVIII.

Of wounds in Hawks.

HAwks, by the cross encounters of fowls, especially the Heston by stooping amongst bushes, thorns, trees, and by divers such accidents, do many times catch sores, and most grievous wounds, the signs whereof are the outward appearance of the same. And the Cure is, if they be long and deep, and in place that you may conveniently, first to stitch them up, and then to taint them up with a little ordinary Balsamum, and it is a present remedy. but if it be in such a place as you cannot come to stitch it up, you shall then only take a little Lint, and dip it in the juice of the herb called *Mouf-eat*, and apply it to the sore, and it will in short space heal it. But if it be in such a place as you can by no means bind anything thereunto, you shall then only anoint or bath the place with the aforesaid juice, and it will heal and dry up the same in a very short time. The juice of the green herb called with us, English Tobacco, will likewise do the same: for it hath a very speedy course in healing and cleansing, as hath been approved by divers of the best Haulconers in this Kingdom, and other nations.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Apoplexy or Falling Evil in Hawks.

The Cure.

THe Apoplexy, or falling evil in Hawkes, is a certain Vertigo or dizziness in the brain, proceeding from the oppression of cold humours, which do for a certain space numb, and as it were mortifie the senses. The signs are a sudden turning up the hawks head, and falling from her perch without hating, but only with a general trembling over all the body, and lying so, as it were in a trance a little space, she presently recovereth, and riseth up again but is sick and heavy many hours after. The cure therefore is, to gather the herb *Asterion* when the Moon is in the wain and in the sign *Scorpio*, and taking the juice thereof to wash your hawks meat therein, and to feed her, and it hath been found a most soveraign medicine.

CHAP

CHAP. XX.

Of the purging of Hawks.

THere is nothing more needful to hawks then purgation, and cleansings, for they are much subject to fat and foulness of body inwardly, and their exercise being much and violent if there be neglect, and that their Glut be not taken away, it will breed sickness and death; therefore it is the part of every skilful Faulconer, to understand how and when to purge his Hawk, which is generally ever before she be brought to flying, and the most usual season for the same is before the beginning of Autumn, for commonly knowing Gentlemen will not fly at the Partridge, till corn be from the ground; and if he prepare for the River early, he will likewise begin with that season: the best purgation then that you can give your hawk, is *Aloes Cicarine* wrapt up in warm meat the quantity of a French-pease, and so given the Hawk to eat ever the next morning after she hath flown at any train, or taken other exercise whereby she may break or dissolve the Grease within her.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the purging of Hawks.

IF your Hawk cannot mute, as it is a common infirmity which happeneth unto them, you shall take the Lean of pork, being newly kill'd, whilst it is warm, to the quantity of two walnuts, and lapping a little *Aloes* therein, give it the Hawk to eat, and it will presently help her. There be divers good Faulconers in this case which will take the roots of *Celandine*, and having cleaved it and cut it into little square pieces as big as Pease, steep it in the oyl of *Roses*, and so make the Hawk swallow down three or four of them, and sure this is very good and wholesome, only it will make the Hawk exceeding sick for two or three hours after. Neither must the Hawk be in any weak state of body when this later medicine is given her. Also, you must observe to keep your hawk at those times exceeding warm, and much on your fist, and to feed her most with warm birds, lest otherwise you clog and dry up her entrails too much, which is both dangerous and mortal.

CHAP. XXII.

The assured sign to know when a Hawk is sick,

Hawks are generally of such a stout, strong, and unyeilding nature, that they will many times cover and conceal their sicknesses so long, till they be grown to that extremity, that no help of Physick or other knowledge can avail for their safety. for when the countenance or decay of stomach, which are the ordinary outward faces of infirmities, appear, then commonly is the disease past remedy. Therefore to prevent that evil and to know sickness whilst it may be cured, you shall take your Hawk, and turning up her Train, if you see that her Tuel or fundament either swelleth, or looketh red, or if her eyes or ears likewise be of a fiery complexion, it is a most infallible sign that the Hawk is sick, and much out of temper.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Fever in Hawks.

Hawks are much subject to Feavers as any creatures whatsoever, and for the most part they proceed from overflying or other extraordinary heats, mixt with sudden colds, given them by the negligence of unskilful keepers. And the cure is, to set her in a cool place upon a pearch, wrapt about in her cloaths, and feed her oft with a little at a time of chickens flesh steeped in water, wherein hath been soaked Cucumber-seeds. But if you find by the stoping of her ears or head, that she is offended more with cold than heat, then you shall set her in a warm place, and feed her with the bloody flesh of pigeons, washt either in white-wine, or in water, wherein hath been boyled either Sage, Marjoram, or Camomil.

CHAP. XXIV.

To help a Hawk that cannot digest her meat.

IF your Hawk be hard of digestion, and neither can turn it over, nor empty her pannel, which is very often seen, you shall then take the heart of a Frog, and thrust it down into her throat, and pull it back again by a thread fastened thereunto once or twice suddenly, and it will make her cast her Gorge presently

CHAP.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the Gout in Hawks.

Hawks, especially those which are free and strong strikers, are infinitely subject to the Gout, which is a swelling, knotting, and contracting of a Hawks feet. The cure thereof is, to take two or three drops of blood from her thigh-Vein, a little above her knee, and then anoint the feet with the juyce of the herb Hollihock, and let her Peach be anointed also with tallow, and the juyce of that herb mixt together. Now if this disease (as oft it hapneth) be in a Hawks wing, then you shall take two or three drops of blood from the Vein under her wing, and then anoint the Pinions and inside thereof with *Unguentum de Alibea*, made very warm, which you may buy of every Apothecary. The Cure.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the staunching of Blood.

IT is a known experience amongst the best Faulconers, that if the Gerfaulcon shall but lose two or three drops of blood it is mortal and the Hawk will dye suddenly after; which to prevent, if the blood proceed from any Pounce, which is most ordinary, then upon the instant hurt you shall take a little hard Merchants Wax, and drop it upon the sore, and it will presently stop it; if it be upon any other part of the Hawks body, you shall clap thereunto a little of the soft down of a Hare, and it will immediately stanch it; without these two things a good Faulconer should never go, for they are to be used in a moment. And thus much of the Hawk and her diseases.

Of Bees.

CHAP. I.

Of the nature, ordering, and preservation of Bees.

OF all the creatures which are behoveful for the use of man, there is nothing more necessary, wholesome, or more profitable than the Bee; nor any less troublesome, or less chargeable. To speak first, of the nature of Bees, it is

a creature gentle, loving and familiar about the man, which hath the ordering of them; so he comes neat, sweet and cleanly in amongst them, otherwise if he have strong and ill smelling favours about him, they are curst and malicious, and will sting spitefully, they are exceeding industrious and much given to labour, they have a kind of government amongst themselves, as it were a well ordered common-wealth; every one obeying and following their King or Commander, whose voice (if you lay your ear to the hive) you shall distinguish from the rest, being louder and greater, and beating with a more solemn measure. They delight to live among the sweetest herbs, and flowers, that may be, especially Fennel, and wall Gilly-flowers, and therefore their best dwellings are in Gardens; and in these Gardens, or neare adjoining thereto, would be divers fruit trees growing, chiefly Plum-trees, or Peach-trees; in which when they cast, they may knit, without taking any far flight, or wandering to find out their rest, this Garden also would be well fenced, that no Swine nor other Cattle may come thercin, as well for overthrowing their Hives, as also for offending them with their ill favours. They are also very tender, and may by no means indure any cold; wherefore you must have a great respect to have their houses exceeding warm, close, and tight, both to keep out the frost and snow, as also the wet and rain; which if it once enter into the Hive, it is a present destruction.

Of the Bee-
Hive

To speak then of the Bee-hive, you shall know there be divers opinions touching the same, according to the customs and natures of Countries; for the champion countries, where there is very little store of woods, they make their Hives of long Rye Straw, the rouds being sowed together with Briars; and these Hives are large and deep, and even proportioned like a Sugar-loafe, and crosbared within, with flat splints of wood, both above and under the midst part. In other Champion Countries where they want Rye straw they make them of Wheat straw, as in the west Countries, and these hives are of a large compass, but very low and flat which is naught, for a hive is better for his largeness, and keepeth out the rain best when it is sharpest. In the wood countries they make them of cloven hazels, wattel'd about with broad splints of Ash, and so formed, as before I said, like a Sugar-loaf.

And

And these hives are of all other the best, so they be large and smooth within, for the Straw-hive is subject to breed Mice, and nothing destroyeth Bees sooner then they, yet you must be governed by your ability, and such things as the Soil affords.

Now for the Wood-hive which is the best, you shall thus trim and prepare it for your Bees: you shall first make a stiff mortar of Lime and Cows dung mixed together; and then having cross barred the Hive within, daub the out-side of the Hive with the mortar at least three inches thick, down close unto the stone, so that the least Air may not come in: then take a Rye sheaf, or Wheat-sheaf or two that is baked, and not thrashed, and chusing out the longest straws, bind the ears together in one lump, put it over the Hive, and so as it were thatch it all over, and fix it close to the Hive with an old hoop, and this will keep the Hive inwardly as warm as may be; also, before you lodge any Bee in your Hive, you shall perfume it with Juniper, and run it all within with Fennel, Hyssop, and Tyme flowers, and also the Smeo upon which the Hive shall stand.

Of the trimming of toe Hive.

Now for the placing of your Hive, you shall take three long thick stakes, cut smooth & plain upon the heads, & and drive them into the earth triangular-wise, so that they may be about two foot above the ground: then lay over them a broad smooth paving stone which may extend every way over the stakes above half a foot, and upon the stone set your Hive, being less in compass then the stone by more then six Inches every way; and see the door of your Hive stand directly upon the rising of the morning Sun, inclining a little unto the Southward: and be sure to have your Hives well sheltered from the North-winds, and generally from all tempestuous weather: for which purpose if you have Sheads to draw over them in the winter, it is so much the better. And you shall place your Hives in orderly rows and before another, keeping clean allies between them every way, so as you may walk and view each by it self severally.

The placing of Hives.

Now for the casting of your Bees, it is earlier or later in the year, according to the strength and goodness of the Stock, or the warmth of the weather. The usual time for casting, is from the beginning of May till middle of July: and in all that time you must have a vigilant eye, or else some servant to watch their rising, lest they fly away, and knit in some obscure place far from

from your knowledge : yet if you please , *you may know which Hives are ready to cast a night before they do cast, by laying your ear after the Sun set to the Hive, and if you hear the Master-Bee above all the rest, in a higher and more solemn note, or if you see them lye forth upon the stone, and cannot get into the Hive, then be sure, that the stock will cast within few hours after.*

As soon as you can perceive the Swarm to rise , and are got up into the air, (*which will commonly be in the height and heat of the Sun*) you shall take a Braile Bason, Pan, or Candlestick, and make a tinkling noise there-upon, for they are so delighted with Musick, that by the sound thereof they will presently knit upon some branch or bough of a Tree. Then when they are all upon one cluster, you shall take a new sweet Hive well drest, and rubed with Honey and Fennel, and shake them all into the Hive; then having spread a fair sheet upon the ground, set the Hive thereon and cover all cleap over close with the sheet, and so let it stand till after Sun-set, at which time the Bees being gathered up to the top of the hive (as their nature is) you shall set them upon the stone having rub'd it with Fennel; and then daub it close round about with lime and dung mixt together, and only leave them a door or two to issue out and in at. There be some stocks which will cast twice or thrice, and four times in a year; but it is not good for it will weaken the stock too much; therefore to keep your stocks in strength and goodness, it is not good to suffer any to cast above twice at the most.

Again, you shall with pieces of Brick, or other smooth stones, raise the stock in the night, three or four inches above the stone, and then daub it close again, and the Bees finding house-room will fall to work within, and not cast at all; and then will their stocks be worth two others. and in the same manner, if you had the year before any small swarms, which are likely to cast this year, or if you have any early swarms this year, which are likely to cast at the latter end of the year : both which are often found to be the destruction of the stocks : in either of these cases you shall enlarge the hive, as it is before said, by raising it up from the stone, and it will not only keep them from casting, but make the stock better, and of much more profit; for that hive which is of the most weight, is of the best price.

Now

Now when you have markt out those old Stocks, which you intend to sell (*for the oldest is fittest for that purpose*) you shall know, that the best time to take them is at *Michaelmas*, before any Frosts hinder their labour: and you shall take them ever from the stone in the dark of the night when the air is cold, and either drown them in water, or smother them with Fusbals; for to chase them from their Hives, as some do, is naught, because all such Bees as are thus frightened from their Hives, do turn Robbers, and spoil other Stocks, because that time of the year will not suffer them to labour, and get their own livings.

Now if you have any weak Swarms, which coming late in the year cannot gather sufficient of Winter-provision; in this case you shall feed such stocks by dayly smearing the stone before the place of their going in and out, with Honey and Rose-water mixt together, and so you shall continue to do all the strength of winter, till the warmth of the Spring, and the Sun-shine bring forth store of flowers for them to labour on. You shall continually look that no Mice, and such like vermine breed about the Hives for they are poysonous, and will make Bees forsake their Hives.

Now lastly, if any of your stocks happen to dye in the Winter, (as amongst many some must quail) you shall not by any means stir the stock, but let it remain till the Spring, that when you see your Bees begin to grow busie, then take up the dead stock, and trim it clean from all filth, but by no means stir or crush any of the Combs, then dash the Combs, and besprinkle them, and besmear all the inside of the Hive with Honey, Rose-water, and the juice of Fennel mixt together, and daub also the stone therewith. Also then set down the Hive again, and daub it as if it had never been stirred, and be well assured, that the first Swarm which shall rise, either of your own, or of any neighbours of yours within the compass of a mile, it will knit in, no place but within that Hive, and such a stock will be worth five others, because they find half their work finished at their first entrance into the Hive, and this hath been many times approved by those of the most approve'dst experience. And thus much touching the Bee and his Nature.

A Platform for Ponds, which the Printer hath added to this ensuing discourse, for the better satisfaction and delight of such as having a convenient Plat of ground for the same purpose, shall be desirous to make any Ponds for the increase and store of Fish.

G. The Gate.

D. The Ditch and Quick-set hedge.

W. The Walks.

B. The Bridge.

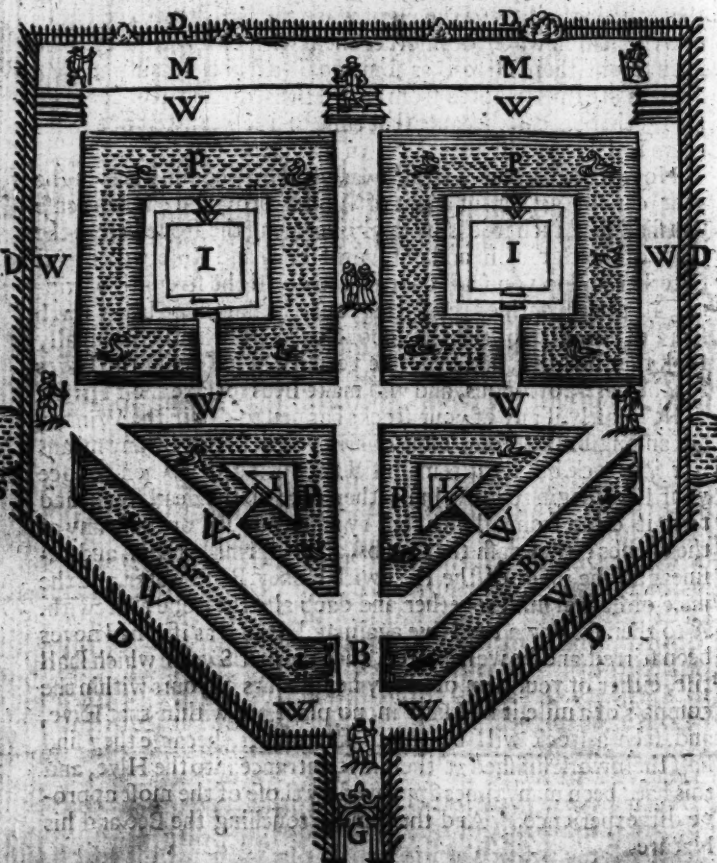
Br. The Brook.

P. The Ponds.

I. The Penitiles.

M. The Mount.

S. The Spring.



[The Walls about the Ponds may be planted with Fruit, Trees, or Willows.

of



Of Fishing.

CHAP. I.

Of Fishing in general; and first of the making of the Fish-Pond.

FOrasmuch as great Rivers do generally belong either to the King, or the particular Lords of several Mannors, and that it is only the Fish-pond which belongeth to private persons, I will as a thing most belonging to the gneral profit, here treat of Fish-ponds. And first touching the making of them, you shall understand, that the Grounds most fit to be cast into Fish ponds, are those which are either marishy boggy, or full of Springs, and indeed most unfit either for grazing, or any other use of better profit. And of these grounds, that which is full of clear Springs will yield the best water; that which is marishy will feed Fish, and that which is boggy will defend the Fish from being stolen.

Having then such a piece of wast Ground, and being determined to cast it into a Fish-pond, you shall first by small trenches draw all the springs or moist veins into one place, and so drain the rest of the Ground, and then having markt out that part which you mean to make the head of your pond, which although it be the lowest part in the true level of the Ground, yet you shall make it the highest in the eye; you shall first cut the trench of your flood-gate, so as the water may have a swift fall, when you mean at any time to let it out; and then on each side of the trench drive in great stakes of six foot in length, and six inches square, of Oak, Ash, or Elm, but Elm is the best, and these you must drive in rows within four foot one of another, at least four foot into the earth, as broad and as far off each side the Flood-

gate as you intend the head of your Pond shall go; then begin to dig your Pond of such compass as your ground will conveniently give leave, and all the Earth you dig out of the Pond you shall carry and through amongst the stakes, and with strong rammers ram the Earth hard between them till you have covered all the stakes; then drive in as many more new stakes besides the heads of the first, and then ramme more Earth over and above them also: and thus do with stakes above stakes till you have brought the head-sides to such a convenient height as is fitting And in all this work have a special care that you make the inside of your banks so smooth, even, and strong, that no current of the water may wear the Earth from the stakes.

You shall dig your Fish-pond not above eight foot deep, and so as it may carry not above six foot water.

You shall pave all the bottom and banks of the Pond with large sods of Flat-grass, which naturally grows under water, for it is a great feeder of fish: and you shall lay them very close together, and pin them down fast with small stakes and windings. You shall upon one side of the Pond, in the bottom, stake fast divers Bays or Faggots of Brush-wood, wherein your Fish shall cast their Spawns, for that will defend it from destruction: and at another place you shall lay Sods upon Sods, with the grass sides together, in the bottom of the Pond, for that will nourish and breed Eels: and if you stick sharp stakes likewise by every side of the Pond, that will keep Theeves from robbing them. When you have thus made your Ponds, and have let in the water, you shall then store them: Carp, Bream, and Tench, by themselves; and Pike, Perch, Eele, and Tench by themselves: for the Tench being the Fishes Physician is seldom devoured: also in all Ponds you shall put good store of Roch, Dace, Loch, and Menew, for they are both food for the greater Fishes, and also not uncomely in any good mans Dish.

You shall also to every Melter put three Spawners, and some put five, and in three years the increase will be great, but in five hardly to be destroyed. And thus much for Ponds, and their storings.

CHAP. II.

Of the taking of all sorts of Fish, with Nets, or otherwise.

IF you will take Fish with little or no trouble, you shall take of *Sal Armoniack* a quarter of an ounce, of young *Chives*, and as much of a Calves Kell, and beat them in a mortar untill it be all one substance, and then make Pellets thereof, and cast them into any corner of the Pond, and it will draw thither all the Carp, Bream, Cheven, or Barbel, that are within the water; then cast your Shove-net beyond them, and you shall take choise at your pleasure. If you will take Roch, Dace, or any small kind of fish, take Wine-lees, and mix it with Oyl, and hang it in a Chimney-corner till it be dry or look black; and then putting it into the water, they will come so abundantly to it, that you may take them with your hand. If you will take Trout; or Grailling take two pound of Wheat-bran-half, so much of whit Pease, & mixing them with strong brine, beat it till it come to a perfect Past: then put pellets thereof into any corner of the water, and they will resort thither, so as you may cast your Net about them at your pleasure. But if you will take either Pearch or Pike, you shall take some of a Beasts Liver, black Snails, yellow Butterflies, Hogs blood, and *Opoponax*, beat them altogether, and having made a Past thereof, Put it into the water, and be assured that as many as are within forty paces thereof will presently come thither, and you may take them at your pleasure;

Lastly, if you take either two drams of Cock-stones or twice so much of the Kernels of Pine-apple tree burnt, and beat them well together, and make round balls thereof, and put it into the water either fresh or salt, any Salmon or great Fish will presently resort thither; you may take them either with Net, or otherwise.

Also it is a most approved Experiment, That if you take bottles made of Hay, and green Oziers, or Willow mixt together, and sink them down in the mid't of your Pond or by the bank-sides, and so let them rest two or three dayes, having a Cord so fastned unto them, that you may twitch them up on Land at your pleasure: believe it, all the good Eels which are in
the

the Pond will come unto those bottles, and you shall take them most abundantly: & if you please to bait those Bottles by binding up Sheeps-guts, or other garbage of Beasts within them, the Eels will come sooner, and you may draw them oftner, and with better assurance. There be other wayes besides those to take Eels as with Weels, with the Eel-spear, or with bobbing for them with great Worms, but they are so generally known and practised, and so much inferiour to this already shewed, that I hold it a needless and vain labour to trouble your ears with the repetitions of the same; and the rather, sith in this work I have laboured only to declare the secrets of every knowledge, and not to run into any large circumstance those things which are most common and familiar to all men. And thus much of Fish and Fish-ponds, and their general knowledge. Now as touching the Angle, and the Secrets thereto belonging, you shall find it at large handled in the next Book, called *Country Contentments*.

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1. First of the *Horse*, his Nature, Diseases, and Cures; with the whole Art of riding, and ordering all sorts of *Horses*, from fol. 1. to 70.
2. Of the *Bull*, *Cow*, *Calf*, or *Oxe*, their breeding, feeding, and curing, from fol. 70 to 83.
3. Of *Sheep*, their choice, use, shape, infirmities and preservation, from fol. 83 to 96.
4. Of *Goats*, their nature shape, ordering and curing, from fol. 96 to 100.
5. Of *Swine*, their choice breeding, curing, and feeding, in either *Champion*, or *Wood Countries*, from fol. 100 to 107.
6. Of tame *Cornies*, from fol. 107 to 111.
7. Of *Poultry*, their ordering, fattening, cramming, and curing all the diseases to them incident, from fol. 111 to 128.
8. Of *Hawks*, either short-winged, or long-winged; the general Cures for their diseases and infirmities, from fol. 128. to 138.
9. Of *Bees*, their ordering, profit, and preservation, from fol. 138. to 142.
10. Of *Fishing*, and making *Fish-Ponds*, from fol. 142. to the end.

F I N I S.